BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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America's First Christmas

AMERICA'S REAL MONUMENTS MEN | THE WMDS OF WWII | JAPAN'S SECRET A-BOMB PROGRAM | PEARL HARBOR SCAPEGOAT

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TBR Approaches 21st Anniversary

With the printing of our next issue—the January/February 2015 issue—we will proudly begin Volume XXI of TBR. Few people gave us a chance to succeed when we launched TBR back in October of 1994, but much to the delight of our readers and the consternation of our detractors, TBR shows no sign of dying anytime soon, though times are tough for all print publishers these days. And for this, honestly, we have to thank our loyal core of readers who continue to renew subscriptions and purchase our politically incorrect books and videos. To you all we issue this heartfelt "thanks," and promise to continue to bring you the very best, most professionally produced and most politically incorrect magazine in America today.

PLEASE THINK ABOUT TBR THIS CHRISTMAS SEASON . . .

On pages A-1 and A-2 of the color insert enclosed with this issue of TBR you'll find a list of the simple things you can do to help TBR and, at the same time, spread the truth about our past in ways that will benefit you, your family and your friends. Use the form mentioned above to purchase TBR gift subscriptions for friends at just $32 each—the same price TBR charged way back in 1998. If you purchase a gift subscription for a friend, we'll send you one of three great books FREE as a special present (see page A-4). Plus, those who buy a gift subscription can also renew their own subscription at the low $32 rate!

Please also browse the TBR Book Club Catalog printed in the center 16 pages of this issue. Inside those pages you will find many fascinating Revisionist books and videos being offered to our readers, some for the very first time. You can also shop quickly and easily online at www.barnesreview.com. Every purchase you make from TBR Book Club and every subscription renewal helps TBR survive another year.

And for those of you who are finding it hard to come up with the subscription price of TBR in one chunk, we still offer automated monthly credit card billing. You can split your $46 yearly subscription into 12 affordable payments. For more on this program, see item number 3 on page A-4 of the color insert.

Thanks again for your unwavering support. We absolutely could not do it without you. ✦

—Paul T. Angel
Managing Editor & Art Director

STOP THE WARS; STOP THE KILLING

As we write this, commentators of newspaper, radio and TV are all busy reporting and gloating about the grand war against the evil Nazis, some 70 years ago. We won that great struggle and prevented Adolf Hitler from conquering the world. Such is the official line of the U.S. government, England, France and Russia.

The official line of governments and the establishment propagandists (historians) who work for them is normally false. But lies are useful for raising taxes, making war and making arms manufacturers and bankers wealthy.

Let us look more closely at the facts behind WWII without the benefit of any government propaganda, mainly the uncomfortable fact that Hitler did everything humanly possible to prevent war between Germany and England, even sending his deputy, Rudolf Hess, to Scotland to try to keep the peace, a crime in British eyes that merited Hess being locked in solitary confinement for 46 years and then murdered.* His primary foreign policy aim was to prevent the takeover of Europe by the genocidal Soviet Communist tyrant Josef Stalin. That this was at the very top of Stalin's agenda there can be no doubt.

Until the invasion of mainland Europe by England and America Hitler did stop Stalin, and for that historical feat, there should be monuments of Hitler all over Europe.

Honest historian academics (find one if you can) recognize that Hitler saved Europe and the lives of millions of Europeans. But the primary dogma of British foreign policy has always been to maintain a "balance of power" in Europe, thus freeing itself to control 17/20ths of the Earth's surface with its navy. So the importunings of Hitler and his foreign minister Joachim Ribbentrop and even the sacrifice of Hess was futile.*

Churchill knew he had the backing of America with his war plans even as Roosevelt was assuring gullible Americans "over and over and over again that your boys will not be sent to a foreign war."

Why did Roosevelt want war? Because in his twisted mind and body, he realized war would mean a third and even a fourth term. Even academic historians admit that the Roosevelt crowd baited Japan into attacking America. The disaster caused the loss of battleships, airplanes and people, not to mention the reputations of Adm. Husband Kimmel and Gen. Walter Short (see interview starting on page 18), who Roosevelt and the traitors around him criminally blamed for the disaster at Pearl Harbor.

And today, America celebrates the awful killing and maiming. Journalistic sluts such as Robert Kaiser and Ed Schultz are heard and seen on TV, radio and newspapers peddling the garbage for the criminals who ran and still run America's foreign policy. For example, Schultz, a "liberal," exults in our "great victory" in WWII, never mentioning the economic bankruptcy that has engulfed America because of the war, while Kaiser may be heard praising the "good war."

In the "good war," America lost 671,000 men killed, with over 1 million seriously wounded and 30,000 missing. The victims lived with pain, in wheelchairs, receiving second-rate care from their government if they were lucky. Or perhaps we're missing something? As Francis Parker Yockey, a very sane American, labeled as "crazy" by the press, pointed out, something positive must be accomplished to justify a war. And so what did we as a nation gained from WWII?

As pointed out above, the profiteers of WWII were the manufacturers and bankers who supplied the war materiel with our tax dollars, not to mention the political pressure groups, particularly the Jewish entity which has gained not merely billions in direct payments but additional billions such as valuable real estate in Palestine and much of the infrastructure of the Zionist state. Germany has been forced to supply highly advanced submarines and other weapons of war.

LISTEN, FELLOW AMERICANS

It is well past time to STOP THE WARS. Today our country has troops (including girls) needlessly in countries around the world. There is no rational reason for this other than the fact that it is good business for the profiteers who sell the paraphernalia of war. Can anyone explain, for example, why we have thousands of troops in remote Afghanistan? Or England, Germany or Canada? Is it not past time to bring the troops—and the financial aid and expense that accompany them—back home and spend part of the money we save on our crumbling national infrastructure, such as the 36,000 bridges that need repair? Or is that too radical for the ilk of David Kaiser and Ed Schultz? ✦

—Willis A. Carto
Publisher & Editor

**Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder*, by Abdallah Melouahi, is a 291-page paperback that should be in every American patriot's library. $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

When & Where Was America's First Christmas?

By Tom Tiede
St. Mary's City Newspaper, 1982
Newspaper Enterprise Association

There is little left to show for it, but St. Mary's City, Md., a tiny community on the Chesapeake Bay, has something of a distinguished history. It is one of the oldest white settlements on the continent, and it may have been the site of the first Christmas celebrated in America. Repeat: It may have been.

Nobody seems to know for sure. Historians have identified the first Thanksgiving in the land, down to the details of the menu, and they can likewise describe with certainty the first Memorial Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day and Fourth of July. But the first Christmas—that's more difficult.

The problem is that most of the Christians who settled the New World did not observe the birth of Christ. Indeed, they purposely ignored it. They were religious to a fault, they kept the Sabbath with fierce determination, but they believed that Christmas was no more than pagan superstition.

They came by the belief innocently enough. They were products of the Reformation. When the major nations of Europe separated themselves from the pope in the 16th century, the Protestant churches did away with the tradition of Roman Catholicism, including the Christmas mass.

In fact, many Protestants were quick to condemn Christmas as sacrilegious, and some nations outlawed it entirely. The English Parliament, for example, decreed in the 17th century that "no observation shall be had of the five-and-twentieth of December, commonly known as Christmas Day."

And the laws were enforced, sometimes by the threat of arms. When the Puritans took over Britain, government troops broke up Christmas celebrations, tore down decorations, and arrested clergymen who held services on the day. Some celebrants in Europe were actually thrown in prison.

And the harsh campaigns were carried over into the Americas. Because most of the early settlers were anti-pope Protestants, they rebelled against the religious persecutions in Europe, and some of them fled to escape it, but they installed their own pious restrictions once here on new land.

Jamestown was the first permanent Christian village in America (1607). Historians say the 104 settlers, including Capt. John Smith, were English to their bootstraps, mostly Protestant, and there is no record that they allowed the Christmas observance.

Nor was it allowed in Plymouth, Mass. That's where 102 Separatists and Anglicans set up camp four days before Christmas in 1620. On Dec. 25 of that year, one of the Separatist leaders wrote in his diary that, "No man rested all day." In other words, it was a day like any other, not significant at all.

And that's the way it was in British America until, probably, the 1630s. That's when the first boatloads of Catholics bumped into the Eastern seaboard. They were resolutely traditional, they owed allegiance to Roman custom, and they struck root in "St. Maries Citie" in Maryland.

Historian Burt Kummerow says there were 20 Catholics in all. And they had 110 non-Catholics with them. The Catholics were speculators. They had come to America to build businesses and prosper. The others were hired as indentured servants, and were brought to do the heavy labor.

Kummerow says the Catholics most likely celebrated Christmas the first year they landed, in 1634. But he can't

Above, an 1893 oil painting by Francis Blackwell Mayer (1827-1899) entitled *The Planting of the Colony of Maryland*. This painting commemorates the landing of the first settlers in the colony of Maryland on March 25, 1634 on St. Clement's Island in what is now St. Mary's County. Led by Leonard Calvert, first proprietary governor, the group departed from Cowes, England, in November 1633 aboard two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove*. In this scene, the settlers, in thanksgiving for their safe arrival, prepare to erect a rough-hewn cross, symbolizing the religious tolerance upon which the colony was founded. In creating this image, Mayer relied upon the first-person account of Father Andrew White, a Jesuit priest who was among the original settlers. Father White is depicted at the far left of the image, following the procession of cross-bearers. Governor Leonard Calvert is depicted at the center.

CAPTION INFORMATION AND ARTWORK FROM WWW.MARYLAND.GOV.

prove it. Rev. Andrew White, a Jesuit priest who recorded the group's activities in a well-kept diary, did not make an entry for the five-and-twentieth of December 1634.

Father White did make an entry for Christmas of 1633, however. That's when the Catholics and their servants were en route to America. They were on two sailing vessels, the *Ark* and the *Dove*, and they were heading for the new land in hot weather, over a "sea of milk," by way of Barbados.

Historian Kummerow says the Catholics were probably ill at ease during the voyage. They were not used to the confinement, nor to the weather, and the passage was troubled. The ocean was too calm, for one thing; Father White wrote that there were fortnights when the winds didn't blow.

So the passengers apparently noted Christmas Day with an enthusiasm that bordered on desperation.Father White wrote that wine and other spirits were "given all over," and "30 people were sickened." Some of the latter never made it to Maryland; Father White says a dozen of them died.

It must have been some celebration. Kummerow says the alcohol was probably spoiled. In any event, that may be how the custom of Christmas was brought to America. And the footnote here is that the drinking and the excess are still part of the annual festivities. ✦

The Real Story of WWII's
'MONUMENTS MEN'

Recently a Hollywood movie was released, purporting to tell the truth about the Nazi acquisition of European art treasures accumulated by the likes of Herman Goering, Adolf Hitler and others. Of course the movie depicted the Germans as evil thieves who lined their pockets by looting the museums and private residences of the European capitals German troops were occupying. Naturally, the U.S. officers were depicted as avenging angels who did the world a service by locating and returning, for the most part, priceless treasures. But the truth of the matter is not forthcoming in the movie "The Monuments Men." In fact, it was U.S. troops and their commanding officers who seized the greatest art treasures of Europe to satisfy their own avarice.

By Marc Roland

Shot through the heart by a hunter, an eagle fell lifeless to the forest floor. Shortly thereafter, the formerly magnificent bird became infested with growing swarms of ravenous maggots. They gorged themselves on the dead body, soon reducing it to a writhing mass of putrescent corruption. This unpleasant imagery is a descriptive analogy for conditions in Germany beginning immediately after the destruction of the Third Reich, in May 1945. The mass murder and forced deportation of her people—-regardless of their individual political affiliations or ideological beliefs—-together with the uprooting of her industries and wholesale confiscation by the Allies, have since been profusely documented by professional historians, if unrecognized by the public at large.[1]

Former U.S. president Herbert Hoover (1874–1964) and Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King (1874–1950) created a food-aid program that saved an estimated 8 million European lives from postwar famine. But, as a result of official Allied policy specifically excluding Germans from this largest charity in history, more than 9 million of them were forced to die from starvation. In mankind's largest act of ethnic cleansing, some 15 million persons were expelled from their homelands. Over 2 million Germans, including countless children, died on the road or in concentration camps in Poland and elsewhere.[2] In postwar Germany, "65% of newborn babies were dying within the first week after birth."[3]

> "Looting was done without shame or hesitation and was not regarded as stealing. Bankers and clergymen alike dove into this unlimited treasure trove."

These conditions represented the wish fulfillment of an American Jewish publisher and convicted thief, Theodore Newman Kaufman (1910-1986), whose *Germany Must Perish!* had been released four years earlier,

Supreme Allied Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, accompanied by Gen. Omar N. Bradley (left) and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. (directly behind Eisenhower), inspect art treasures being protected by German conservators in a salt mine in Germany. The salt mine in Merkers was found to contain Reichsbank wealth and museum paintings that had been removed from Berlin for safekeeping. As TBR readers know, Gen. Eisenhower was personally responsible for the purposeful mass murder of over 1 million surrendered German soldiers—kept in open-air pens in freezing weather without proper sanitation or necessary food rations—after the war. Photo: National Archives and Records Administration.

while the U.S. was still a neutral power. "To achieve the purpose of German extinction" was the book's self-declared intention. "Since Germans are the perennial disturbers of the world's peace," Kaufman reasoned, "they must be dealt with like any homicidal criminals."[4] Additional torment inflicted upon them included the looting of their cultural wealth on a truly breath-taking scale. However, the scope of theft that far outstripped even their worst fears was only brought to light nearly half a century later with publication of *The Spoils of World War II: The American Military's Role in Stealing Europe's Treasures*.[5]

"After 13 years of meticulous research," wrote author Kenneth D. Alford, "I have uncovered the truth that the U.S. Army, after defeating the German army, proceeded to pillage the German nation. Enlisted men, officers, WACs and nurses united in a festive treasure hunt that began in the ruined, deserted city of Aachen and ranged across Germany into Austria and Czechoslovakia. Looting was so widespread that it was regarded as soldierly sport."

Alford says: "All the occupying forces looted, and the Army made it easy. Looting was done without shame or hesitation and was not regarded as stealing. Bankers, clergymen—persons who were normally honest—did not hesitate to dive into an unlimited treasure trove. There were no effective rules to control the game. The Army permitted personnel to mail home captured enemy equipment provided there was no 'military need' for it. Technically, soldiers were forbidden to mail home items taken from German homes and public buildings. The ruling was admirable, but rarely enforced."

Alford also tells us, "In many instances, GIs ordered families out of their homes with less than 30 minutes' notice and commandeered the residences. The abuse of oc-

cupied dwellings by Americans was at best vandalistic and at worst downright criminal. Expensive carpets were burned by cigarettes, furniture was thrown out into the rain, partitions were knocked out, walls were disfigured with crude drawings—usually obscene—and valuables were stolen. Enlisted men, officers, and nurses mailed home complete sets of silver and china, vases, linen, paintings, ornaments, jewelry, clocks and watches, crystal ware, bedding, toys, books, and an incredible assortment of household bric-a-brac."

Alford adds: "Looting became an art. . . . The sackers of Germany also invaded museums, libraries and other public buildings. . . . Universities, town halls, hotels and businesses were thoroughly pillaged, their contents added to the mail sacks. The only limit to one's daily looting was the size of the sack. . . ."

Alford concludes his introduction by saying, "The magnitude of the looting surpassed everything done in past wars and has never been thoroughly chronicled," chiefly because it was too vast for comprehensive examination.

Consequently, any attempt at definitively documenting American rapine of a prostrate, defenseless nation must run into several, hefty volumes. "There is strong evidence," Alford writes, "that more than a few Americans grew rich as a result of loot seized in Europe at war's end. . . . The acquisition and distribution of Nazi loot at the conclusion of World War II, upon which this book barely touches, is a grossly embarrassing chapter in our history. The U.S. government, under a presidential executive order for 'national security,' is safeguarding the secrets of the disposition of the spoils of that great conflict."[6]

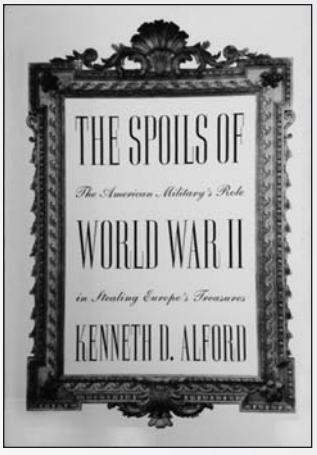
Instead, Alford highlights only several of the most egregious examples, such as that of light–fingered U.S. Army Capt. James H. McGuire, who boasted of "over $90,000 worth of diamonds in his room," and Capt. Bertrand LaVien's confiscation of the "irreplaceable" Salzburg Museum's gold and silver coin collection, valued in 1945 at more than $1 million. "In spite of his admitting his part of the theft," Alford writes, "LaVien remained in the Army unpunished, due to a lack of evidence."

None of this was secret or generally unknown at the time. A sign over the entrance of the U.S. Army Post Office in 1945 read, "The best loot in the world passes through these doors." Then there was the self–proclaimed battle strategy of the 42nd Rainbow Division: "One man fighting, two men looting."[7]

Such characterizations are strangely at odds with public perception of American GIs as "monuments men," a term recently applied to U.S. occupation authorities, who recovered priceless art objects supposedly stolen by

The Spoils of World War II:

The American Military's Role in Stealing Europe's Treasures



Jan van Eyck's Ghent altarpiece, Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child," Van Dyke's "Portrait of a Man With Neck Frill"—what happened to these celebrated artworks and other treasures procured by the Third Reich during the 1930s and 1940s? *The Spoils of World War II* by Kenneth D. Alford answers that question while telling a remarkable story of greed and avarice, with war-torn Europe as its backdrop. More than 50 years of research and documentation have finally revealed the extent to which the German forces acquired artworks from the lands they occupied and portrays the American military forces as both liberators . . . and plunderers themselves. The Reich armies protected everything from art treasures to porcelain, pottery, furniture and even Austria's prized Lippizaner stallions. But when the Reich finally fell, what happened to these priceless objects when the American troops located the vast storehouses of treasure, and what became of the possessions of the various private mansions and castles that lay along the routes of the "liberators"? This is the story of many of the individuals who did the "liberating." Names are revealed and the culprits range from lower-level staff officers to generals at the very top of the command chain. *The Spoils of World War II* is a definitive record of events that have, for the most part, remained hidden for over half a century. The many illustrations have been reproduced from photographs in the National Archives in Washington and show in startling detail some of the greatest works of art in Western history. Hardback, 238 pages, #697, $22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order *The Spoils of World War II* from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside the U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

Hitler, and returned them to their rightful owners, usually Jewish. Dramatizing almost nightly news media reminders of these allegedly righteous U.S. art-lovers from 70 years ago is the release earlier this year of a similarly entitled feature film starring the talented actor and Council on Foreign Relations activist in black Africa, George Clooney, who also wrote and directed the movie. It was based on Robert M. Edsel's book, *The Monuments Men*.[8] Subtitled *Allied Heroes, Nazi Thieves and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History*, the only thing really "monumental" about these men was the colossal enormity of their theft, like the stamp collections ("worth well over $50,000"), Persian rugs, gold jewelry and other personal valuables from a private Berliner's home Capt. Norman T. Byrne shoveled into a three–quarter–ton U.S. Army truck, which delivered the stolen goods to his apartment. Perhaps his most lucrative piece of stolen merchandise was a single artwork: "The removed etching was Albrecht Dürer's *Big Horse*, valued at $100,000, in 1945."[9]

Likewise "monumental" was Capt. Kathleen Nash's robbery of the House of Hesse's royal jewelry, worth more than $5 million in 1946 money.

"The Greatest Treasure Hunt in History" actually belonged to a "Hungarian Gold Train" carrying the wealth of Middle Europeans fleeing before the advance of Red Army hordes. Its cars "contained cases of gold, 60 chests

A Wealth of Treasures

Looting has been the norm in warfare since war was first invented. Only in recent times have armies pretended to be above all that—especially the sainted Americans. Here a GI looks at a religious triptych, in a sink, in a room packed with fabulous art treasures—the total possibly worth billions of dollars in today's money. At left is what appears to be a painting of the Annunciation, and below that a portrait of a woman by a Flemish master. Besides the artwork, whole trains full of gold vanished once they got into American hands. The American claim is that the Allies were all "good guys," just taking over what the dirty Nazis stole, so that we could return it to the rightful owners—and some property actually was returned. But the Germans would say they were trying to protect the art from Allied bombers (hence they stored it in castles and mines), only to have it stolen by Allied soldiers and their commanding officers. Something similar was happening in the Pacific theater, where U.S. "brass" were glomming onto "Yamashita's treasure." (See TBR, November/December 2011.—Ed.) According to Peggy and Sterling Seagrave, the United States "appropriated" millions in golden Japanese loot.

of lavish jewelry and chests of the finest collections of Meisen, Dresden and Chinese ivory figurines. There were over 5,000 hand–woven Persian rugs, exceptional works of art, five large trunks full of stamps, over 300 complete sets of classical silverware, and 28 large boxes of mink and sealskin furs. . . . The 1945 estimated value of the contents of the train was $26 million—which would translate to several billion dollars today."

This haul—unprecedented before or since—fell into the avaricious hands of Maj. Gen. Henry J. Collins, the military governor of western Austria. The truly "monumental" treasure was divvied up with other American looters, until Allied occupation authorities seized the cars, but not until an undetermined number of suitcases packed with gold dust vanished. Alford writes that, in 1948, "the refugee camps received the first shipment of items from the original, massive quantities of the Hungarian Gold Train. U.S. Army officers in Austria had first choice in selecting valuable objects for their personal use. There followed more, unchecked theft and looting" by U.S. military personnel, who were "then allowed to pick through the contents of the train. Only then were the remaining, practically worthless items turned over to the victims in the refugee camps."

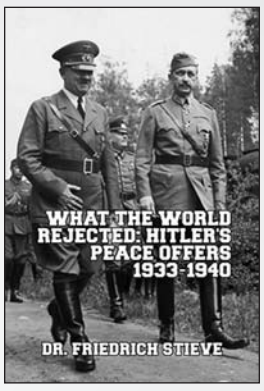
"The 1945 estimated value of the contents of the train was $26 million—several billion in today's money."

Particularly disturbing is a chapter entitled "The Austrian Monasteries," whose sacred relics did not escape American attention. Stolen from the St. Florian Monastery and sent to the villa of Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, the ranking U.S. officer in Austria, were "a Rococo console table, a Chinese rug and an Italian Rococo mirror." Another fellow officer stole "an illuminated manuscript of the four Gospels, encased in a jewel-encrusted, gold-and-silver binding, dated 9th century. Also included were a rock-crystal reliquary shaped like a fish that, it was claimed, held a lock of hair from the Virgin Mary and another reliquary of silver, gold, ivory and precious stones bearing the likenesses of Germany's first elected king, Henry I of Saxony." In fact, the treasure, valued at over $15 million, "had been stored in a mine shaft near Quedlinberg, Germany, during World War II, and had disappeared from there shortly after the American occupation. We now know that the Quedlinberg treasure was stolen by an American officer, and taken to his home in Texas."

By contrast, after U.S. bombers needlessly reduced the monastery at Monte Cassino to rubble in January 1944, German troops returned the relatively few treasures that escaped destruction to the Benedictine monks.

The Spoils of World War II throws incidental light on the question of Nazi looting by mentioning in passing that Hitler commissioned an agent to "purchase" paintings for a projected art museum in Linz, Austria, not to simply seize them, as depicted in both the book and film versions of "The Monuments Men."

What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933-1940



By Dr. Friedrich Stieve. Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how the major anti-German belligerents, France and Britain, turned down these offers every time. The author lists all of Hitler's offers in detail, complete with quotes, starting with his first offer of May 17, 1933, his second offer of Dec. 18, 1933, his third offer of May 21, 1935, his fourth offer of March 31, 1936, his fifth offer of Sept. 30, 1938, his sixth offer of Dec. 6, 1938, his seventh offer of late 1939 to Poland to settle the Danzig Corridor issue peacefully and, finally, his offer of world peace on Oct. 6, 1939, just over a month after Britain and France had declared war on Germany for invading Poland. Includes: "A Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity," July 1940, by Adolf Hitler; "Hitler's Political Testament," April 1945; Hermann Goering's "Last Letter to Winston Churchill, Nuremberg, October 1946," and Neville Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries*: "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War." Softcover, 93 pages, #693, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

But Alford is neither a "revisionist historian" nor "Nazi sympathizer." While his purpose has been to document the flipside of modern history, he does not or perhaps cannot explain how so many American officers and men could have sunk to the level of marauding barbarians, utterly disregarding their ballyhooed role as the bringers of "democracy." The answer must lie in the hate-filled propaganda of Theodore Kaufman and his ilk. Then, as now, they totally dominated U.S. public information, which skillfully, relentlessly and incessantly conditioned gentile Americans to regard Germans as history's worst criminals. Instead, however, the Allies' self-styled "liberators" were the biggest looters of all time. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 See especially *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians Under Allied Occupation, 1944–1950*, by James Bacque (Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, revised edition, 2007); *After the Reich: The Brutal History of the Allied Occupation*, by Giles MacDonogh (NY: Basic Books, Reprint edition, 2009); and *Orderly and Humane: The Expulsion of the Germans after the Second World War*, by R. M. Douglas (CT: Yale University Press, 2012).

2 While gentiles are treated by the public information media to daily, fictional reminders of an alleged 6 million innocent Jews killed on Hitler's express orders, they hear nothing about Germany's 14 million civilian victims of Anglo-American terror bombing, famine, eviction and Red Army atrocities.

3 Alford, Kenneth D., *The Spoils of World War II, The American Military's Role in Stealing Europe's Treasures*, NY: Birch Lane Press, Carol Publishing Group, 1994.

4 Kaufman, Theodore Newman, *Germany Must Perish!*, NJ: Argyle Press, 1941. Jewish apologists dismiss the book as insignificant, without influence and obscure, but millions saw it advertised in *The New York Times* and favorably reviewed by *Time*, which compared *Germany Must Perish!* with Jonathan Swift's satirical *A Modest Proposal*, noting that, unlike Swift, Kaufman's work was deadly serious. ("A Modest Proposal," *Time* magazine, March 24, 1941.) Nowhere in the U.S. press was the book criticized for its criminal advocacy of mass-murdering gentiles. TBR readers can imagine the hostile outcry from these same sources to a book promoting Jewish genocide. On July 24, 1941, Germany's *Die Völkischer Beobachter* ("The Folkish Observer") pointed out that Kaufman was closely associated with fellow tribesman, Judge Samuel Irving Rosenman (1896–1973), an influential presidential advisor, who wrote FDR's speeches: "Given the close relationship of the writer to the White House, this monstrous war program can be seen as a synthesis of genuine Talmudic hatred and Roosevelt's views on foreign policy." Although Kaufman advocated sterilization as the preferred method of extinction, the homicidal theme he first sounded echoed throughout Allied thought, growing in volume, until it climaxed in the liquidation of millions of German people. He had been arrested in 1934, along with his father, Anton, for robbing a gentile Hungarian business partner.

5 Alford, *op. cit.*

6 *Ibid.*

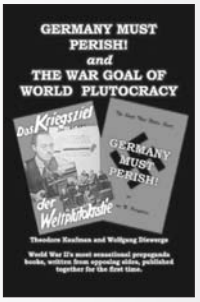
7 *Ibid.*

8 Edsel, Robert M., *The Monuments Men: Allied Heroes, Nazi Thieves and the Greatest Treasure Hunt in History*, NY: Center Street Publishers, 2010.

9 Alford, *op. cit.*

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years.

Germany Must Perish . . . and *The War Goal of World Plutocracy*—2 books in 1!



By Theodore Kaufman (shown above) and Wolfgang Diewerge. The March 1941 publication of *Germany Must Perish!* provoked one of the most intense propaganda exchanges of World War II. The book, written by American Jew Theodore Kaufman advocated the physical destruction of the German people through mass sterilization and the total dismemberment of the German state. Because of Kaufman's claimed links to the policy advisors of the American president, Germany's reaction to the plan was swift. Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels ordered a rebuttal and analysis written of Kaufman's book, and this featured in much home front propaganda for the rest of the war. Ironically, significant sections of Kaufman's book, despite being dismissed as the work of a loner, came true at the end of the war. At least 12 million Germans were expelled from their land following the end of the war, and their deportation became the single largest transfer of any population in modern European history. It is estimated that up to 2 million Germans died during these expulsions. This version contains, for the first time published together, the full text of Kaufman's original work and Nazi Germany's official reaction to it: *Germany Must Perish*: A leading American Jewish leader calls for the physical extermination of Germans and Germany AND *The War Goal of World Plutocracy*: A leading Nazi author analyzes and answers Kaufman's book. Softcover, 78 pages, #640, $10 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR using the form at the back of this issue or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Hitler, FDR, Churchill & the 'WMDs' of WWII

- America, Great Britain plotted WWII use of poison gas on civilian populations
- Author reveals little-known secrets of Allied poisoned gas, chemical programs

By Philip Rife

As a decorated combat infantryman during World War I, Adolf Hitler saw the horrors of poison gas firsthand, and was himself temporarily blinded by one attack. In World War II, he forbade his forces from using poison gas, even against partisans. And although the Allies employed phosphorous bombs, he wouldn't let his air force do likewise because phosphorus-containing bombs emitted poisonous fumes when they exploded.[1]

President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill had no combat experience during the World War I and no moral reservations about using poison gas in the World War II. Churchill in particular had no compunction. The awful human toll wrought by poison gas used by both sides on the western front in World War I did nothing to discourage Churchill from advocating the use of poison gas against rebellious tribesmen in India (saying: "I am strongly in favour of using poisoned gas against uncivilized tribes"), Arab nationalists in Iraq and during the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War. As secretary of state for war at the time of the latter conflict, he had 50,000 artillery shells loaded with a highly toxic new gas sent to the scene of the fighting, where they were used against a number of Bolshevik-held villages.[2]

Churchill's ready willingness to resort to poison gas hadn't diminished in the least by World War II. He reportedly planned to use it in the event of a German invasion of England.[3]

In July of 1944, Churchill wrote the following in a memo to his military chief of staff: "I want a cold-blooded calculation made as to how it would pay to use poison gas. I want the matter studied by sensible people and not by psalm-singing uniformed defeatists. One really must not be bound within silly conventions. We could drench the cities of the Ruhr and many other cities in Germany in such a way that most of the population would be requiring constant medical attention."[4]

In Churchill's mind, the bombing of cities meant it was just fine to use poison gas, too: "It is absurd to consider morality on this topic when everybody used [gas] in the last war without a word of complaint from the moralists or the church. On the other hand, in the last war the bombing of open cities was regarded as forbidden. Now everybody does it as a matter of course. It is simply a question of fashion changing as she does between long and short skirts for women."[5]

Churchill only reluctantly abandoned the idea after his advisors told him such action would not only violate the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing the use of poison gas, but invite possible retaliation in kind by Hitler. Privately, Churchill complained: "Clearly I cannot make headway against the parsons and the warriors at the same time."[6]

While Churchill was apparently fixated exclusively on inflicting painful punishment to civilians in Germany, Franklin D. Roosevelt was also eager to launch poison gas attacks on non-combatants in Japan, Germany's ally. Under his orders, U.S. military planners plotted a bombing campaign that would have attacked Tokyo and dozens of other Japanese cities with mustard gas, lewisite, phos-

Fires rage on after the Dec. 2, 1943 German surprise air raid on Bari Harbor in southern Italy. Firefighters and others were not warned about the presence of a secret cargo of deadly mustard gas on board the *USS John Harvey*, one of the 28 Allied ships sunk or destroyed in the attack. Two ammunition ships were hit, causing explosions that broke windows seven miles away. A pipeline was also stricken, spilling burning fuel into the area. But worst of all was the hitting of *John Harvey*, with its secret cargo of 2,000 mustard gas bombs. Very few people knew about the secret stash of poison gas, and those treating casualties did not know what to do for people affected by the mustard gas. Over 80 servicemen died after being admitted to hospitals, but the number of civilian casualties was never established. The truth was not known until 1967.

gene and hydrogen cyanide prior to an Allied invasion of Japan's home islands. The planners estimated such a campaign "might easily kill 5 million people and injure as many more." During the invasion itself, low-flying aircraft would spray poison gas on Japanese defenders at beach landing sites.[7]

The nephew of one of the chief architects of this proposed poison gas campaign provided the following insight into the group's thinking: "Japanese buildings were mostly of wood and would absorb mustard gas and phosgene, making them uninhabitable. Even though the defenders might have gas masks, the use of cyanide would destroy the filters within a short period of time, and the poison could be absorbed through the skin or unprotected areas."

He identified the campaign's overall objectives: "The goal was to create the maximum number of civilian casualties, cripple transportation and deny public services. One goal was to delay repair of the infrastructure to make

targets more vulnerable to conventional attacks, especially fire bombing. The United States had grown to appreciate the effects of firestorm attacks."

The man said his uncle and the campaign's other planners offered this rationalization: "The thinking was that if the victors wrote history, there was no need to explain why something was done if it proceeded from a just objective like the destruction of a pernicious empire."[8]

Adm. Chester Nimitz shot down the use of poison gas on Japanese troops during WWII.

The general in charge of the U.S. Army's chemical warfare program argued for the use of poison gas against Japan as early as 1943. Shortly before his death in 1996, Adm. Chester Nimitz revealed Washington wanted to use poison gas on Japanese defenders ahead of the battle for Iwo Jima in 1945. He said he shot down the idea: "I decided the United States should not be the first to violate the Geneva Convention."[9] After the war, U.S. Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall offered another explanation for why the Allies didn't use poison gas in the Pacific: The British feared Germany would retaliate in kind in the European theater.[10]

The U.S. manufactured more than 1 million chemical bombs, artillery shells and mines at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland and at facilities in Bushnell, Florida, Warners, New York and Dugway, Utah between April 1944 and April 1945.[11] In fact, the U.S. produced more chemical weapons during World War II—approximately 270 million pounds' worth—than all the other belligerents on both sides combined.[12] But in the end, the United States turned to a new type of weapon of mass destruction (WMD) to compel Japan to surrender: atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Chemical agents weren't the only non-nuclear WMDs the Allies planned to use during World War II. They also spent millions of dollars weaponizing one of the deadliest biological agents known to man: anthrax. The goal was first to infect German beef and dairy herds. The bacteria would then spread to the human population. According to a British assessment at the time (declassified in 2001), this would lead to painful deaths for "perhaps millions" of men, women and children.[13] Churchill also wanted Allied bombers to drop anthrax bombs on four German cities—Berlin, Hamburg, Stuttgart and Frankfurt—which his experts told him would kill at least 3 million Germans.[14]

The British conducted their anthrax research and testing on uninhabited Gruinard Island, located off the west coast of Scotland. They first experimented with explosive anthrax bombs before settling on linseed cakes laced with the bacteria. They eventually manufactured 5 million of the lethal cakes.[15]

An unplanned incident on the island demonstrated the virulence of the anthrax. One of 60 sheep killed in a test fell into the sea and washed up on the Scottish mainland,

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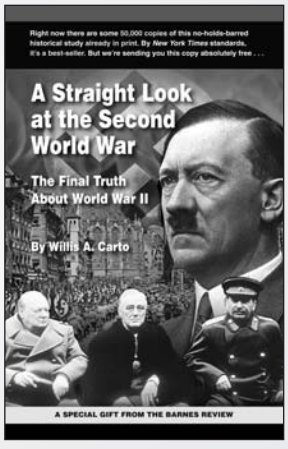
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where it infected a dog, which in turn infected two horses, three cats, seven cows and 50 sheep. (Gruinard Island was so badly contaminated by such tests that it was quarantined by the British government until 1990.)[16]

For its part, the U.S. established a chemical and biological warfare research and development facility at Camp (now Fort) Detrick, Maryland; test and storage facilities at Dugway, Utah; and a manufacturing plant near Terre Haute, Indiana designed to produce 50,000 anthrax bombs per month. Recalled a local man who lived near the Indiana plant at the time: "No one knew much about it. It was heavily guarded and a real secret operation. Everything was moved out after the war."[17]

The Allies supposedly never put their anthrax plans into action because they were achieving victory through conventional warfare by the time the weapons became available.

As it turned out, the only human injuries and deaths due to chemical or biological weapons during World War II combat occurred in southern Italy in late 1943. In a little-publicized incident some have called "the Pearl Harbor of Europe," Luftwaffe Ju-88 bombers paid a surprise visit to the busy port of Bari on the evening of Dec. 2, 1943. When they departed, they left behind 28 Allied ships either sunk or destroyed. Another dozen vessels including a Royal Navy destroyer were severely damaged. The port itself, a vital supply line for the Allies' Italian campaign, was put out of action for three weeks.[18]

Among the vessels sunk was the Liberty ship *John Harvey*, whose cargo of munitions included 2,000 mustard gas bombs. Some sources say the Allies planned to use the outlawed substance to break stubborn German resistance in Italy, others insist that the ordnance was merely being forward positioned for retaliation against any use of similar weapons by the enemy.

When the *John Harvey* was hit, it erupted in a tremendous fireball that dispersed 100 tons of mustard gas over the harbor and surrounding town. There were a total of 1,000 U.S. casualties in the attack, of which 628 were from mustard gas (83 of whom died as a result of their exposure to the gas). The British, who were in charge of the port, never released their casualty figures. In addition, there were at least 1,000 Italian civilians known to have been stricken by the gas. Many more fled the scene in panic without being counted or receiving medical attention.

At Churchill's insistence, Allied accounts of the Bari raid contained no mention of mustard gas. Military doctors were told about it so they would know how to treat survivors, but Italian civilian doctors were never informed about what they were dealing with. Churchill was particularly opposed to revealing the presence of mustard gas

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because he didn't want the Germans to be able to exploit the fact for propaganda purposes.[19]

Something else Churchill wasn't eager to call attention to was his air vice marshal's overconfident pre-raid assurances that Bari was safe from German air attacks: "I would regard it as a personal affront and insult if the Luftwaffe would attempt any significant action in this area." Besides its hubris, this comment is notable for its incredibly bad timing. It was delivered at a press conference earlier on the same day the Germans attacked Bari.[20]

As one writer recently concluded: "Churchill's attempts at secrecy may have caused more deaths, because had the word gone out, more victims, especially Italian civilians, might have sought proper treatment."[21]

Sadly, those Italian civilians who failed to receive necessary medical attention due to Churchill's vanity were sacrificed in vain. The Germans soon found out about the mustard gas released at Bari. In one of her radio propaganda broadcasts beamed to Allied troops, "Axis Sally" told American GIs: "I see you boys are getting gassed by your own poison gas."[22]

Winston Churchill later wrote volumes about his World War II experiences, but never a word of apology to the citizens of Bari.

Adolf Hitler's steadfast determination not to employ poison gas in World War II on moral grounds came at a high price. The Third Reich's scientists had developed nerve gas agents more potent than any possessed by the Allies, including sarin, tabun and soman. These chemical weapons could have been delivered anytime by conventional aircraft or by jet-propelled V-1 "flying bombs" (guided missiles) which became operational in June 1944. One drawback of both was that they could be shot down by anti-aircraft fire or fighter planes. That wasn't the case with a newer German weapon: the long-range V-2 rocket. V-2 rockets with warheads containing conventional explosives began attacking London and other cities in September 1944. The Allies had no effective defense against the V-2. (Fixed launch sites were vulnerable to bombing if discovered, but mobile launchers were easily hidden. Once airborne, V-2s were impossible to shoot down.)

The Third Reich's scientists had developed nerve gas agents more potent than any possessed by the Allies, including sarin, tabun etc.

According to one British chemical warfare expert, Germany's use of WMDs could have disrupted Allied plans and affected the course of the war: "Such a delay could have given the Germans sufficient time to complete their new V-weapons, which would have made the Allies' task all the harder and England's long-range bombardment considerably worse."[23] This was a view shared by the U.S. Army Air Force deputy commanding general for intelligence, who said: "The Germans were preparing rocket surprises for the whole world in general and England in particular which would have, it is believed, changed the course of the war if the [Normandy] invasion had been postponed for so short a time as half a year."[24]

The top Allied commander in the European theater, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, made a similar admission: "If the Germans had succeeded in perfecting and using these new weapons six months earlier than they did, our inva-

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By J.M. Spaight. Published in 1944 by a former British principal secretary of the Air Ministry as a response to increasing discontent in Britain with the Allied bombing of German cities, this book set out to justify the saturation bombing of civilians. Reflecting official British government policy, it states clearly that the idea to "saturate bomb" civilian targets was initiated by the British in May 1940, and that Hitler opposed this concept and refused to retaliate for months while German cities were bombed, hoping that "Churchill would come to his senses." This belief is dismissed as "stupid" by Spaight, who went on to describe as "pacifists" and "socialists" those Britons who objected to the bombing of civilians. Spaight said the "Teutonic mind" never even considered such a policy, and instead viewed an air force merely as a tool to "blast open" a path for attacking armies. This is a shocking reminder of the horror of war which provides a fascinating insight into the brutal psychology of the time. An exact reproduction of the wartime original. Softcover, 135 pages, #653, ***$13*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See page 64 to order.

sion of Europe would have proved exceedingly difficult, perhaps impossible."[25]

LETHAL LEGACY

The potential for U.S. WMDs from World War II to claim more unintended victims continues today. Following the end of the war, the government buried unused chemical weapons at 249 sites in 40 states. At the Army's Redstone Arsenal in Alabama alone, 388,000 blister agents, choking agents and blood agents were stashed in 102 miles of trenches. Teams have been working since the 1970s to locate all the ordnance. Removal is scheduled to start in 2019 and is expected to take years. According to one disposal team member: "The stuff is very dangerous to dig up. It'll hurt you. If you get that nerve agent on you, it will kill you."[26]

WMDs were also disposed of at sea in a number of locations off both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. As late as 1958, the *SS William Ralston* was scuttled in the waters off San Francisco. The ship's lethal cargo included more than 300,000 mustard gas bombs and containers holding 3 million pounds of lewisite.[27] ✦

SOURCES:

1 *Hitler's War* by David Irving.
2 *The Guardian*, Sept. 1, 2013.
3 *The Spotlight*, April 9, 1990.
4 *American Heritage*, August/September 1985.
5 *Ibid.*
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8 www.maproom.com.
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16 www.keithsuter.com.
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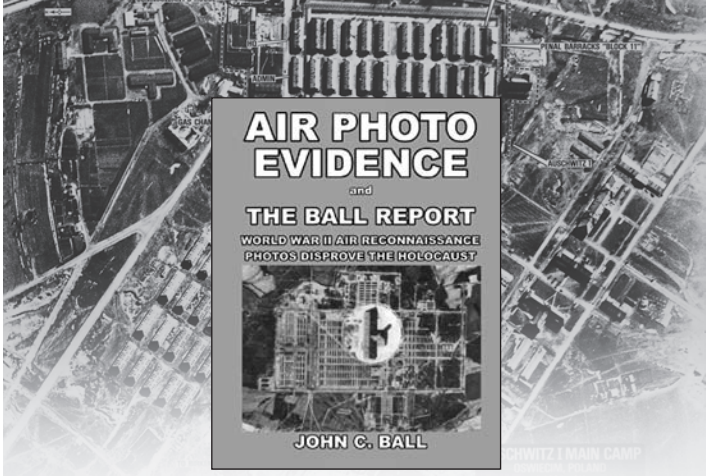
20 www.history net.com.
21 *World War II Magazine.*
22 *Ibid.*
23 *American Heritage.*
24 *The SS Brotherhood of the Bell* by Joseph P. Farrell.
25 *Crusade in Europe* by Dwight Eisenhower.
26. www.allgov.com.
27 *Ibid.* Note: Lewisite is an organoarsenic compound used as a blistering agent and lung irritant.

PHILIP RIFE earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*



Air Photo Evidence & The Ball Report

World War II Air Reconnaissance Photos Disprove the Holocaust

By John C. Ball. The author, a professional air photo interpreter, obtained access to the U.S. National Archives' collection of air reconnaissance photographs from World War II after they were declassified and made available to the public. By examining air reconnaissance photographs taken by the Allies of Auschwitz and other camps, the author brings his formidable knowledge to bear to show that: Allied air photos of Auschwitz show that there were no "gas chambers" as claimed by post-war propaganda; alleged "gas chambers" were open to public view from nearby civilian houses and farms; Auschwitz was a massive industrial area and nothing else; there were no "burning pits," "continuously smoking chimneys," or any other of the ridiculous claims made by "survivors" and others; no "Zyklon-B insertion holes" in the places where later propaganda claimed they were; and, by using highly enlarged photographic copies, the book shows how copies of some of the pictures released in the 1990s were amateurishly altered with black marker pens to depict "prisoners," "gas chambers," "fences" to try to bolster postwar claims. This new edition also contains the 16-page "Ball Report" which consists of the author's detailed illustrative sketches made from his extensive study of the wartime air reconnaissance photo records, showing the exact layout of many of the camps, and the impossibility of "gas chambers" and other claims of "mass murder." Softcover, 138 pages, #698, *$12* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H to your nation.) Order from THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 or shop at www.BarnesReview.com.

My Visit With Adm. Kimmel

Col. Curtis B. Dall came to believe the Pearl Harbor attack was no surprise (a theory still rejected by mainstream historians) and so did Adm. Husband Kimmel, the Navy commander at Pearl—and the man left holding the bag of blame.

ON DEC. 7, 1941, JAPANESE AIRPLANES AND SUBS attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in what has been described ever since as a "surprise attack." The Japanese claimed they launched the attack to prevent the U.S. Pacific Fleet from thwarting military actions planned by Japan in Southeast Asia against territories of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States. At the same time Pearl Harbor was being attacked, the Japanese were carrying out actions against the U.S.-held Philippines, and British forces in Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong. Revisionists, of course, have dug up a mountain of evidence showing that President Franklin Roosevelt knew full well the attack was coming and welcomed it, having played the key role in goading the Japanese into the attack. The convenient scapegoats for the disaster were Adm. Kimmel and Army Col. Walter Short.

[Col. Dall's note: It was my pleasure, during the final phases of editing my book *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law*, to be afforded an exclusive interview with Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, whose ill fortune it was to fall heir, completely unfairly, to partial blame for the disaster at Pearl Harbor. So pertinent were his remarks during our conversation, that I included them in the book to point even more clearly to the perfidy foisted upon the American people in these dark days of America's history.—C.B.D.]

By Curtis Bean Dall (1896-1991)

Adm. Husband Kimmel, more than any other Navy officer, certainly knows the "score" about Pearl Harbor and can now state the truth. I was disturbed upon reading in the Dec. 12, 1966, issue of a well-known magazine featuring the 25th anniversary of "Pearl Harbor," that, "the 59-year-old Kimmel was forced to retire three months later, and ever since has lived in a state of suspended disgrace." That type of reporting was but a poor attempt to serve the cause of one-worldism, to sustain its carefully put-together mosaic of misinformation, designed to hide real facts and, in this case, to conceal and continue to divert attention from those forces lurking behind the promoted Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and to unjustly place the blame for it upon the shoulders of our military commanders in Hawaii.

Although I had never met Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, I decided then and there to write him a letter, and if he would see me, to pay him a visit to more accurately point the finger of guilt at Washington, not at Adm. Kimmel and the late Gen. Short, both of whom have been mistreated by their government and victimized by powerful forces in and about Washington.

I remembered reading that Adm. William "Bull" Halsey wrote Adm. Kimmel, "You were left holding the bag." Yes, it is very clear that Adm. Kimmel was left "holding the bag," but it is becoming more clear that the "bag" he held was one not "made in Japan," but one "made in Washington."

Accordingly, on Dec. 16, 1966, I wrote the admiral, introduced myself, and suggested a meeting at his home at a mutually convenient time to discuss matters of mutual interest, including Pearl Harbor.

In due course I received a cordial reply from him saying that he had been submerged under a flood of about 600 let-

ters received since the 25th anniversary of Pearl Harbor Day. He set a date for our meeting on Feb. 3, 1967.

On that day, I journeyed from Philadelphia to see him in Groton, Connecticut, with much anticipation, for what turned out to be a memorable afternoon.

After expressing my pleasure to be visiting with him, I felt it proper to say to the admiral, at the outset of our visit, that any comments he might make to me would be treated in complete confidence by me, should he so desire.

At that, he laughed, and replied, "Col. Dall, anything that I say to you can be repeated by you anytime, anywhere."

I made a reference to several articles appearing in leading newspapers and magazines, quoting him extensively on the subject of Pearl Harbor.

He nodded from the depths of a great chair and said, "My statements are true."

Then I mentioned my modest service in the Navy in World War I, and that my friend of later years, Adm. Zacharias, was the man who first alerted me to the fact that we had broken the secret Japanese code many weeks before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Kimmel nodded again. Then his observations and recollections on leading military and well-known political figures began to unfold.

So I relaxed in a large armchair facing Adm. Kimmel in his comfortable library and the ensuing conversation touched upon numerous interesting subjects.

The usual twinkle in his eyes matched the bright light from the outside that filtered into the room, duly reflecting the snow-clad landscape surrounding his home. It was a beautiful, crisp winter day. Occasionally, however, the twinkle in the admiral's eyes disappeared and his normally soft voice would suddenly rise, becoming strong and emphatic.

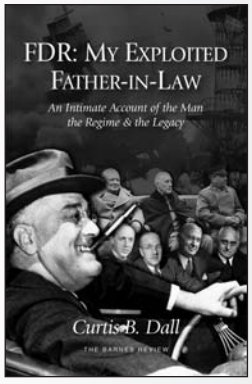
Adm. Kimmel said that he thought the reason for his receiving such a flood of mail since Pearl Harbor Day 1966 was that so many Americans have become aware of the extensive deception employed at the time of Pearl Harbor and they feel we are still being fed the same deceptive diet, still being victimized by one-worlders, carefully placed in high government circles.

Suddenly, I said, "Admiral, why was your predecessor, Adm. Richardson, removed from his command? " Quick as a flash came his answer: "He wanted the fleet based on our West Coast. In fact, he went to Washington, called on Stark [Adm. Stark, chief of Naval Operations] and pled with him and others there for such a move, in view of tensions beginning to shape up in the Far East. Richardson thought and stated that Pearl Harbor was difficult to defend with the available forces and equipment there; 360 degrees of ocean

A photo taken the day Curtis Dall married Anna Roosevelt.

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law

An Intimate Account of the Man, the Regime & the Legacy



If you ever want to learn how our government really works, read this book. The author, Curtis B. Dall was FDR's son-in-law, and spent much time in the White House; he even had an office in the Yellow Room. Thus he had an insider's view of who came to see FDR and Eleanor and how often. Dall also was a Wall Street banker and knew the tricks and tactics the financial predators use to deceive the public. Later in his career he became the chairman of Liberty Lobby's Board of Policy when Willis Carto's all-American lobbying group was at its acme. The book is loaded with personal anecdotes of the people Dall met during his life. This included such notables as Franklin Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Harry Hopkins, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. In this book, Dall views the stock market crash of October 1929 as "the calculated shearing of the public." He views the Federal Reserve as being against the interests of Americans. He says that the top bankers plan and execute the wars that ravage the world, kill millions and line the pockets of the global kleptocrats. In the end he portrays FDR as man who began his career as an optimistic ladder-climber and ended up as one of the most exploited presidents in U.S. history. Lots more inside information in the book written from a consummate insider's point of view.

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to look after, hard to keep the fleet adequately fueled, vulnerable to submarine attack, inadequate anti-aircraft guns supplied to the Army, all of which was quite true. Failing to make any headway with Adm. Stark, he decided to go and see the president. With him, he likewise pled for the fleet in the Pacific to assume a safer and more strategic posture. Roosevelt gave him a deaf ear, would not listen. Finally, Richardson banged hard on the table with his fist, stating he had presented his recommendations to high authority, and returned to Hawaii.

It is very clear that Adm. Kimmel was left "holding the bag," but it is clear that the "bag" he held was one not "made in Japan," but one "made in Washington."

"Soon he was relieved of his command, and I found myself succeeding him. At once, I conferred with Richardson, told him I had nothing whatsoever to do with the matter in Washington, and told him that I agreed with his recommendations which were overruled."

Continuing, the admiral said, "Col. Dall, interestingly enough, or perhaps significantly enough, I had not been long in that command when an order came through from Washington for me to transfer several capital ships and some auxiliaries, including oilers, for duty in other areas, which reduced my strength about 20%. Then, several months later, in June of 1941, as I recall it, I was ordered to detach and transfer more capital ships. Becoming most disturbed by this time, I went to Washington and protested that order coming from Adm. Stark. I did manage to have the order somewhat modified by him, but I was further weakened—something which puzzled me no end."

I remarked, "Admiral, on that June trip, did you try to see FDR?" "Yes," was the reply, "I tried, but Roosevelt did not wish to see me."

At my indicated look of surprise, the admiral continued, "To cap it all off, in the late fall of 1941, not very long before the attack occurred, the Navy Department in Washington ordered my three carriers detached, sending one to Wake, one to Midway and one back to home waters. So, on Dec. 7, 1941, my fleet was deprived of carrier air strength. Gen. Short had about 12 Army reconnaissance planes, of which only six were in operational condition for extended reconnaissance over water!"

The admiral then arose and walked slowly about the room to stretch his legs, and continued his startling remarks.

"Col. Dall, this may further surprise you, but I found out later that the Japanese task force approaching Pearl Harbor had specific orders that if the American forces at Pearl Harbor became alerted, before the attack was launched, their task force was to return, at once, to Japanese waters, without attacking. Hence, to me this explained why much vitally important information contained in the decoded and translated Japanese cables received in Washington was deliberately withheld from the U.S. commanders at Hawaii, lest the Japs alter their plans to attack under the favorable conditions duly created for them by Washington."

Here, the admiral quoted from a secret dispatch sent from Tokyo to the Japanese embassy in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 1, 1941 "to prevent the United States from becoming unduly suspicious, we have been advising the press and others that though there are some wide differences between Japan and the United States, the negotiations are continuing. (The above is only for your information.)"

"I never received this information," said Adm. Kimmel, adding, "Early on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6, 1941, a pilot message from Tokyo to their Washington embassy was intercepted and decoded, indicating that a very important 14-point message was then on its way to their ambassador in Washington.

"By three o'clock that afternoon, Dec. 6, 1941, 13 of the 14 points had been received, decoded by us and translated. Distribution was promptly made to the most important officers of government by midnight. When the 13 points were delivered to the president in the White House about 9:00 p.m. (3:30 in the afternoon of Saturday in Hawaii), he remarked, 'This means war.'"

Why was a radio message, via the excellent facilities of the Navy, to Adm. Kimmel and Gen. Short—alerting them to their imminent danger—not promptly dispatched by the commander-in-chief of our armed forces, or by Adm. Stark, acting under his direction? That question is what hurts so badly to contemplate. Why?

A prime responsibility of any officer is to look after the lives and health of the men serving under him, as a matter of simple duty. It represents that faith that exists between loyal, fighting men. Even though FDR had great political pressures placed upon him from the top one-worlders and their friends in the great banking rooms of one-world money, both here and abroad, to involve us in war, and even though FDR had never put in any significant "time," as a soldier, on the drill fields, in the training camps and battle areas, I could not imagine for a long time why that radio alert to Adm. Kimmel and Gen. Short was not promptly sent by the president. Two days later, however, came FDR's resounding message, expertly delivered to a shocked but hoodwinked Congress, solemnly assembled.

More important by far would have been Saturday's timely warning dispatched to Adm. Kimmel!

I recall the oft-quoted words "a date which will live in infamy." Certainly that was no understatement on his part. The "infamy" was manifestly present, in several areas, but just where lay the heart of it? It lay far away from the bombs that rained down upon thousands of unsuspecting, loyal Americans at Pearl Harbor.

Adm. Kimmel said to me, "Early the next day, the Sunday morning of Dec. 7th, Gen. Marshall and Adm. Stark met in the latter's office in the Navy Department. About 9:00 a.m., the 14th part of the Japanese message had just been intercepted, decoded and translated. The time was still only 3:30 a.m. at Pearl Harbor—plenty of time for the alert.

"Gen. Marshall was milling around in Stark's office, pretending he had not fully digested the 13 parts received on Saturday afternoon. As for his horseback ride for most of Sunday morning in Virginia, so extensively publicized, that was a pure fabrication.

"Stark said to Marshall, 'Let's radio Kimmel, and alert him.' Marshall replied, 'Let's not. *It might be detected by the Japs and complicate things*.' [emphasis supplied] Stark—'I can reach him by naval radio, in about 15 minutes.' Marshall—'I'll wire him later.'"

"And he finally did just that," exclaimed the admiral, "Marshall sent me a regular commercial wire, via Western Union, indicating no urgency or priority of treatment!"

Concluding the episode, the retired commandant said: "Two hours, approximately, after the bombs had fallen, I did receive Marshall's wire, via Western Union, and I was so damned mad to get a regular Western Union commercial wire then from him, that after reading it, I crumpled it up and threw it in the wastebasket. Adm. Stark, however, had gotten his message through to Adm. Bloch, shortly before that, trying to find out just what had happened. Bloch was then commander of the local naval station at Pearl."

How often have I conjectured about what transpired in the White House shortly after the Jap bombs exploded, when the awesome details about the Pearl Harbor holocaust had been received by FDR and other high officials in Washington.

It is reported that Francis Biddle, the attorney general, recalls observing FDR at the time, who appeared to be stunned, aloof and silent. To me, such a reaction on his part was not a bit surprising, in view of the enormity of his mistakes, or his failure to alert and warn Adm. Kimmel on the previous evening, about the imminent danger. (Ref: *Newsweek*, Dec. 12, 1966, page 42.)

Adm. Kimmel then asked me if I would join him in a cup of coffee, and our conversation gradually drifted into a new area.

I said, "Admiral, what happened next, after the Jap task force departed?"

He replied, "After a few days, Justice Owen Roberts arrived with a commission from Washington, appointed by President Roosevelt, to investigate the situation, in effect, however, to come up with the much needed 'scapegoats,' meaning, of course, Gen. Short and myself, so that the eyes of the outraged American people could be duly directed and focused upon individuals in Hawaii, not on policy in Washington, in attempted explanation of the great tragedy."

Kimmel continued:

> In 10 days after the attack, I was relieved of my command and in 30 days, retired.
>
> Roberts proceeded, at once, to conduct his hearings in a most high-handed manner, brandishing the legal hatchet like a crusader.
>
> As for me, the chief target, I was not allowed any legal advice; was not allowed to know as to what numerous others had testified. Although the stenographic recording facilities on the island were admittedly faulty and inadequate for such a proceeding, I was not allowed by Roberts to review and correct my testimony, when completed, even in the face of some recorded downright distortions and falsification of the truth!
>
> Finally, I protested, and we had a very stormy meeting about it. No doubt Roberts had a certain, specific mission to perform for the Washington pundits, hence he was really all set and determined to return there with the desired results. In my book, he was an arrogant [expletive deleted]!
>
> The theory of the extensive inter-service rivalry, so eagerly seized upon by the press, was soon hatched. Apparently, Gen. Short and myself were not even on speaking terms. That fabrication was as absurd as it was false! We were friends and duly consulted on all matters of importance.

"Apparently, Gen. Short and myself were allegedly not even on speaking terms. That fabrication was as absurd as it was false! We were friends and duly consulted on all matters of importance."

The admiral then called to my attention a long letter that he had addressed to the Hon. Clarence Cannon, congressman from Missouri, House Office Building, Washington, D.C., dated June 3, 1958, protesting the accuracy of numerous remarks the congressman had felt called upon to make on the floor of the House about Pearl Harbor, on May 6, 1958. His remarks were included in the *Congressional Record* on that date.

"The Roberts Report was a shambles, full of glaring inaccuracies to serve the purpose—to make me the 'scapegoat,' along with Short."

Quoting Kimmel: "From your remarks I have learned for the first time the origin of the lie that Gen. Short and I were not on speaking terms at the time of the attack. I would like very much to know the identity of the individual who gave you this testimony before a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. In regard to the alleged lack of cooperation between Gen. Short and me, your statement is completely in error. The naval court of inquiry found that, 'Adm. Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Short were personal friends. They met frequently, both socially and officially.'" (Finding of Fact Number 5)

Quoting again from the second Cannon letter, both unanswered, "I repeat to you once more, Mr. Cannon, the success of the attack on Pearl Harbor was not the result of inter-service rivalries at Pearl Harbor. This success was caused by the deliberate failure of Washington to give the commanders in Hawaii the information available in Washington to which they were entitled. *This information which was denied to the Hawaiian commanders was supplied to the American commanders in the Philippines and to the British.*" (Emphasis mine.)

"The Roberts Report was a shambles," the admiral added, "full of glaring inaccuracies to serve the purpose—to make me the 'goat,' with Gen. Short, to attempt to avoid the expected impact of Hull's Nov. 26, 1941, 'ultimatum' to the Japs and the studied enticements extended to them to attack us, at Pearl Harbor, under circumstances presenting small risks."

"Admiral," I said, "the Japanese consul in Honolulu had been supplying Tokyo with the most minute information as to what ships were located where in the Pearl Harbor area, hence, is it not true they knew early in December 1941, that our naval air strength on the carriers was clearly something in absentia?"

"Of course," was his reply, adding, "I read the decoded and translated messages we intercepted on Dec. 5th and Dec. 6th, 1941, later on, covering that particular point, of course, of course! That information was not made available to me at the time."

I remarked that I had made a brief comparison between the Roberts Report on Pearl Harbor and the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy in my nearly completed book; indicating that it appeared to me a further investigation of the latter tragic incident should be implemented by Congress without delay to develop the whole truth. I also read to him several pages, which he listened to with much interest, indicating his approval.

Putting down his coffee cup, Adm. Kimmel said, "After considerable time and after much effort, I was granted a hearing before a naval court of inquiry in Washington. It was the only investigation about Pearl Harbor before which I was permitted to cross-examine anyone and to call witnesses. In particular, I wanted to call Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to the stand, as he was deeply involved in the whole matter. I wanted very much to ask him several pertinent questions. His replies would have been most interesting! However, Stimson neatly ducked the court of inquiry, feigned illness, and lied in that respect. By chance, I bumped smack into him in New York on Williams Street on that particular morning! Of all that crew then in Washington, Secretary Knox appeared to me to be the man most motivated by the factor of honesty."

"What about FDR?" I asked.

The admiral paused and looked outside for a moment, then he continued, "Well, back in 1915, Col. Dall, I was a Navy lieutenant, a two striper. I first met FDR and Mrs. Roosevelt when he was the assistant secretary of the Navy. As I recall it, they both came to San Diego, Calif., with Vice President Marshall to join in a celebration marking the completion of the Panama Canal and to review the fleet. I was assigned staff duty then for two weeks as FDR's aide. They were very charming people to be with, but I grew tired of holding Mrs. Roosevelt's coat. Later on, I was promoted to lieutenant commander and made gunnery officer for the American fleet, under Adm. Hugh Rodman, then attached to the British Grand Fleet, based at Scapa Flow, Scotland. I lectured on naval gunnery, my specialty, on numerous British and American ships and met many fine officers.

"Early in World War I, FDR, as assistant secretary of the Navy, paid a visit to Adm. Rodman on his flagship at Scapa Flow. I happened to be among those included at that luncheon the admiral gave for FDR. It certainly took a sudden, unpleasant turn. Rodman had a voice like a bullhorn, but he got things done and done right. Early in the luncheon, he happened to ask Roosevelt what was the purpose of his visit to Scapa Flow. Roosevelt replied that he was there to

avoid the responsibility for any mismanagement of the Navy, which might adversely affect the Democratic Party. Whereupon, Adm. Rodman stiffened, and his voice boomed, 'Mr. Secretary, if that is the reason for your trip over here, you had better pack your bags at once and return home!'"

Adm. Kimmel added, "I liked the British. Adm. Beatty was certainly a splendid officer. But, getting back to the question about your former father-in-law, I say that he would not hesitate for a moment to take advantage of anyone, including his own mother, if necessary, should it tend to advance him, politically." Whereupon a thought forcibly struck me. Doubtless other men had likewise detected that inclination and vulnerable point, as depicted, in the make-up of FDR and had successfully capitalized upon it in order to further their own long-range objectives.

Glancing outside, I saw the Sun was about to set, and suddenly realized that more than two hours had elapsed since my arrival. I arose and prepared to take my departure.

The admiral escorted me to the front door. As I entered a waiting car, I waved to him and received a cordial wave in return. Thus, I left Adm. Kimmel and started for New London and New York.

The train at New London soon became crowded with bustling sailors bound for weekend leave in the big city. No doubt, I thought, they were just like many of our young naval men at Pearl Harbor, when their weekend leave was suddenly and permanently canceled.

Many thoughts were rushing through my mind, and I opened my briefcase for some paper to make short notes on the various matters discussed in the admiral's home.

So, a disappointed magazine reporter, irked because of a brief interview with Adm. Kimmel, wrote the damaging, down-grading statement, duly published, namely, "The 59-year-old admiral was forced to retire three months later and ever since has lived in a state of suspended disgrace."

The last two words of that harsh statement, or misstatement, to be correct, certainly rankle any honest person—"suspended disgrace."

In New York, where I spent the night, I located a dictionary and noted that the word "suspended" was defined as "a state of being undecided or undetermined."

Accordingly, may I point out that the naval court of inquiry determined, in moderately toned language, as duly stated by the president of the court, Adm. Orin G. Martin, "We found Adm. Kimmel had done everything possible under the circumstances." (Reference, the second Cannon letter, dated July 7, 1958.) Hence, the word suspended, so recklessly hurled by a vindictive reporter, is clearly out of place. I also noted the word disgrace was defined as, "a state of being in disfavor because of *bad conduct*, also, a person or thing that brings shame and dishonor and reproach." (Italics mine.)

That reporter, therefore, in building up an improper picture, brazenly indicates, in effect, that it was Adm. Kimmel's "bad conduct" that encouraged and brought the big Japanese task force sneaking up to attack Pearl Harbor.

Accordingly, I hope to completely demolish that malicious statement, published and widely distributed about Adm. Kimmel—a statement obviously designed to confuse the public, to shore up the crumbling edifice of deception erected by some powerful image makers, seeking to mold our thinking. Regrettably, they are often successful in such devious efforts.

It would be politically unrealistic, at the moment, for anyone to expect Congress to extend a real friendly gesture to Adm. Kimmel, in belated recognition for the wrong inflicted upon him, over 25 years ago. With great dignity he has borne that heavy load of political humiliation, but, the "wheel" has now turned in his favor at last, and will continue to turn in his direction.

> "The success of the attack on Pearl Harbor was not the result of inter-service rivalries at Pearl Harbor. It was caused by the deliberate failure of Washington to give the commanders in Hawaii the information to which they were entitled."

In certain matters we discussed, I felt that he was not familiar with some political influences more discernible to me—influences that may have swayed FDR and others to experiment recklessly in contriving to involve this country in an unwanted foreign war, calling for an incident or enemy attack upon American soil, to relieve him of some important political pledges, previously made to the American people in order to secure their votes.

Adm. Kimmel has been severely mistreated. If the American people now, through the Congress or in other suitable ways, do not make the closing years of the 84-year-old admiral happier, I, as one sovereign citizen, will feel that the "suspended disgrace," previously referred to, clearly points to me and all thoughtful Americans, particularly to those who may elect to remain silent.

Let the image makers take due notice—justice has at last overtaken deception. ✦

Japan's A-Bomb Secrets

- Allies suppressed information about Japan's nuclear weapons program
- Secret German uranium shipments to Japanese ally finally explained
- Truth hidden from the American public for nearly seven decades

"Specifically, the navy wishes to develop an atomic weapon not only for the purpose of defense but also for the purpose of attack."[1] —CAPTAIN YOGI ITOH

By David Dionisi

Information about Japan's atomic bomb program is generally unknown because New World Order (whom I refer to as "Brotherhood of Death") agents aggressively worked to destroy and suppress the evidence. In fact, little to no information about Japan's WWII nuclear bomb effort is publicly available in Japan.[2] This is one reason why German uranium shipments to Japan and the existence of Japanese atomic bomb facilities in Korea have remained a mystery.

The Brotherhood of Death used members of the Allied occupation to destroy evidence of Japan's atomic program. The official reason was to render Japan incapable of returning to the battlefield in the 20th century. The destruction of evidence extended far beyond demilitarization.

The suppression of truth in Japan was led by the supreme commander of the occupation, Freemason Gen. Douglas MacArthur, during the 1945 to 1952 Allied occupation. On Sept. 22, 1945, MacArthur issued a directive prohibiting all laboratories in Japan from separating uranium and other radioactive elements.[3]

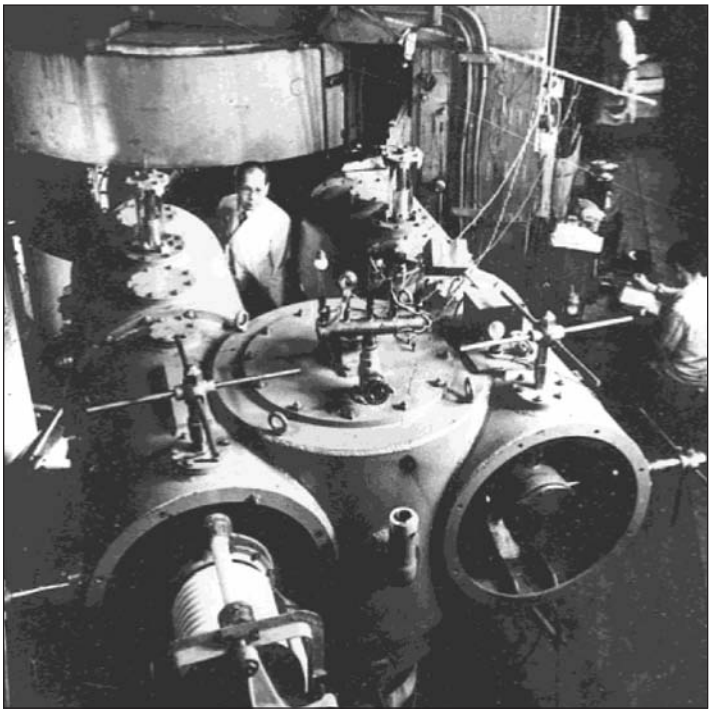
Had Japan's atomic bomb program been widely known in 1945, Korea would have likely remained a united country. Much of Japan's atomic bomb program was above the 38th parallel in what is today North Korea. The transfer of key portions of Japan's atomic bomb program to the Soviet Union was accomplished first by dividing Korea along the 38th parallel and in 1953 with the military demarcation line.

MACARTHUR PATTERSON GROVES

Worked to hide knowledge of Japan's nuclear program.

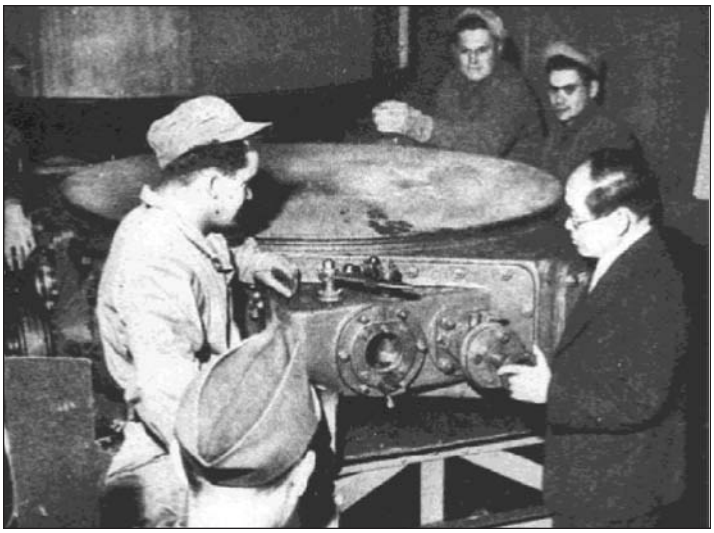
With growing concerns about the Soviet Union in the United States, if the atomic bomb program were not kept secret, it is highly unlikely that Korea would have been divided. While the vast majority of U.S. citizens did not want the Soviet Union to possess atomic bombs, the Brotherhood of Death wanted the Soviet Union to develop atomic bombs. As a result, when General Order No. 1 was issued there was no public outcry for giving the Soviet Union access to Japan's nuclear scientists and equipment. In order to keep atomic bomb secrets, it was important to keep Korea divided even after the Soviet Union developed its own atomic bombs.[4]

The Japanese atomic program is confirmed from documented physical evidence including a mass spectrometer, a Cockcroft-Walton accelerator, a Van de Graaf generator, a Clusius tube, a Lauritsen electroscope, and four atom-smashing cyclotrons.[5] Japan's largest atomic bomb program cyclotron, the 60-inch cyclotron at Riken, is shown in the above photograph.[6]



On Nov. 24, 1945, U.S. occupation personnel took possession of all cyclotrons in Japan.[7] The cyclotrons were destroyed using torches and dumped in Tokyo Bay.[8] The picture below shows Dr. Nishina Yoshio and U.S. 8th Army engineers, who completed the destruction in just five days.[9, 10]

The cyclotron destruction order sparked protests from physicists in the United States and Europe. An investigation revealed the order was issued by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, although Gen. Leslie Groves claimed a subordinate in his office issued the order.[11]



The official beginning date for Japan's atomic bomb program is Dec. 17, 1941. The concept of an atomic bomb was introduced in Japan seven years earlier in 1934 when Tohoku University professor Hikosaka Tadayoshi published his "atomic physics theory" explaining the possibility of creating atomic bombs.

Dr. Tsunesaburo Asada helped initiate the Dec. 17, 1941 meeting to discuss making an atomic bomb.[12] Dr. Asada, Dr. Yoshia Nishina, Dr. Yogi Itoh, Dr. Ryoichi Sagane, Dr. Yasushi Watanabe and Dr. Seishi Kikuchi attended the meeting.[13]

Yogi Itoh formally started the meeting saying: "The Imperial Navy has called you gentlemen together because you are the nation's most advanced authorities in the field of physical research. I don't doubt at all you have anticipated the reason for this meeting. We are here because the navy wishes to develop for the nation the use of atomic energy."[14] Itoh went on to explain that an atomic bomb project to attack and win the war against the United States was authorized.[15]

Tsunesaburo Asada stated: "If America were to develop such a weapon, it would be extremely dangerous for Japan. Therefore, as I have previously stated to some of you gentlemen, I feel we must, for our self-defense if for no other reason, find out if we can develop it."[16] Yoshia Nishina responded when asked by Itoh if he would lead Japan's atomic bomb program: "Are you quite aware of how big a job it would be?"[17] Itoh responded: "I'm aware, and the navy is aware." Nishina said: "And how expensive?" Itoh answered: "The navy has the money." Nishina asked: "In other words, the navy is definitely ready to go ahead. Is that what you are saying?" Itoh answered: "Not only is the navy ready, we have already chosen a name for the project. We want you to know we consider it the Navy's top priority research effort. We're calling it Project A."[18]

NI-GO AND F-GO

Project A eventually became two atomic programs, one called Ni-Go and the other F-Go. Yoshio Nishina worked on the Ni-Go project at the Rikagaku Kenkyujo Institute or the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research.[19] Bunsaku Arakatsu led the F-Go project at the Imperial University in Kyoto.[20] On Oct. 1, 1942, Dr. Nishina assigned the task of producing enriched uranium by distilling uranium hexafluoride gas.[21] The principal researchers for the Ni-Go and F-Go projects are identified in the tables shown on the following page.

Ni-Go Principal Researchers[22]

Name	Affiliation	Assignment
Nishina Yoshio	Riken	Project Director
Shinma Keizo	Riken	DFC
Sugimoto Asao	Riken	DFC
Tajima Eizo	Riken	DFC
Tamaki Hidehiko	Riken	TC
Fukuda Nobuyuki	Riken	TC
1st Lt. Ishiwatari	Riken	CR
Ogoshi Kunihiko	Riken	CR
1st Lt. Sekihara	Riken	CR
1st Lt. Wanibuchi	Riken	CR
2nd Lt. Kawamura	Riken	CR
2nd Lt. Funatsu	Riken	CR
Yamazaki Fumio	Riken	MOIS
1st Lt. Kinoshita	Riken	MOIS
1st Lt. Nakane	Riken	MOIS
Nariamoto Takahiro	Riken	MOIS
Asada Tsuneaburo	Osaka Imperial Univ.	MOIS
Ota Takeshi	Osaka Imperial Univ.	MOIS
Ogata Tadaichi	Osaka Imperial Univ.	MOIS
Takeuchi Masa	Riken	TDIS
1st Lt. Sachi	Riken	TDIS
2nd Lt. Hashitaka	Riken	TDIS
2nd Lt. Mori	Riken	TDIS
Sakata Tamio	Riken	TDIS

F-Go Principal Researchers[23]

Name	Affiliation	Assignment
Arakatsu Bunsaku	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	Project Director
Yukawa Hideki	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	TOAN
Sakata Shoichi	Nagoya Imperial Univ.	Theory of neutron
Kobayashi Minoru	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	Uranium separation
Kimura Kiichi	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	CM
Shimizu Sakae	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	Isotope separation
Ota Takeshi	Osaka Imperial Univ.	Mass measurements
Sasaki Shinji	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	UH
Horiba Shinkichi	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	Nuclear chemistry
Okada Shinzo	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	Uranium extraction
Hagiwara Tokutaro	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	Quality of uranium
Ishiguro Masao	Kyoto Imperial Univ.	Deuteride
Chitani Toshiz	Osaka Imperial Univ.	Deuterium
Kanda Eizo	Tohoku Imperial Univ.	Fluorine, oscillator
Kobayashi Masatsugu	Sumitomo Comm.	Fluorine, oscillator
Miyazaki Kiyoshi	Sumitomo Comm.	Fluorine, oscillator
Niwa Yasujiro	Sumitomo Comm.	Fluorine, oscillator
Nitta Shigeharu	Tokyo Meter Corporation	Ultracentrifuge
Takahashi Isao	Japan Radio Corporation	Oscillator circuit

KEY:
DFC = Determination of fundamental constants
CR = Chemistry Reactions
TC = Theoretical calculations
MOIS = Measurement of isotope separation
TDIS = Thermal diffusion isotope separation
TOAN = Theory of atomic nucleus
CM = Cyclotron measurements
UH = Uranium hexafluoride

Japan's atomic bomb research, which resulted in the successful construction of a cyclotron at Kyoto University, needed uranium from all available sources. The uranium supply in northern Korea is one reason the facility to develop practical atomic bomb applications was located there and not in Japan. The Konan area was also selected because the Chosin dams provided a vast power supply and test explosions in Korea would safeguard the Japanese homeland from radiation.[24]

The Konan atomic weapon site also shines light on both why Japan built the Chosin power generating dams in Korea and also why the United States was defeated at the infamous Nov. 27 to Dec. 13, 1950 Frozen Chosin Battle in the Korean War.[25] During the Frozen Chosin Battle, U.S. soldiers rediscovered the Konan area mountain installation that housed the F-Go project.[26] U.S. prisoners-of-war who learned about the secret mountain installation were not returned following the Panmunjom 1953 cease-fire agreement. The prisoners of war were shot in the head and their skulls were kept by North Korea's government.[27]

> "U.S. prisoners-of-war who learned about the secret mountain installation were not returned to America following the Panmunjom 1953 cease fire agreement."

David Snell wrote that the decision to move Japan's atomic bomb program was also influenced by the B-29.[28] Snell had learned about Japan's atomic bomb program in Seoul during an interview with a Japanese officer, who was repatriating to Japan. During the war the Japanese officer was in charge of counterintelligence for Japan's atomic bomb program in Korea. The U.S. government prohibited Snell from publishing details including the counterintelligence officer's name. Snell was required to give the Japanese officer a pseudonym, Capt. Tsetusuo Wakabayashi.

Snell published: "The project was started at Nagoya, but its removal to Korea was necessitated when the B-29s began to lash industrial cities on the mainland of Japan."[29] He quoted Wakabayashi as saying: "I consider the B-29 the primary weapon in the defeat of Japan. . . . The B-29 caused our project to be moved to Korea. We lost three months in the transfer."[30]

The Japanese army and navy also found uranium in Japan, Burma and China. The northern part of Korea proved to be one of the best sources for uranium—but more uranium was needed. The Nazis sent uranium in return for gold, raw rubber, opium, quinine and other items needed to assist their war effort.

GERMANY'S URANIUM SHIPMENTS

HEISENBERG

Werner Heisenberg (right) led the Nazi atomic bomb program.[31,32]

In 1941, Heisenberg traveled to Copenhagen to discuss the project's progress with an acclaimed physicist, Niels Bohr.[33] Bohr warned the British of what Heisenberg had told him.[34]

Despite Heisenberg's assertions that the Nazi atomic bomb was nearly ready, a fact that would be lost to history for many years, the Brotherhood lost control of Adolf Hitler in 1934. As a result the Brotherhood redirected the bomb's development to the United States, where Bohr would eventually join the Manhattan Project.[35] Heisenberg, suspected of serving the Brotherhood, had prevented Hitler's program from advancing but was unable to prevent highly enriched uranium from being delivered to Japan. Although having been covered up, Germany's attempt to deliver uranium to Japan was still documented by the U.S. government.[36]

It is possible that the Manhattan Project may have used German-mined uranium in the Little Boy atomic bomb. The Little Boy bomb that detonated over Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945 used uranium-235, a bomb-grade isotope of uranium. The Nazi uranium bomb program may also explain how the U.S. had two very different types of bombs, plutonium and uranium, available to drop on Japan in August 1945.

The German U-boat *U-234* surrendered to the *USS Sutton* on May 14, 1945 as it was carrying uranium to Japan, as shown in the photo below.[37, 38]

German sub U-234 surrenders to the *USS Sutton* in May 1945.

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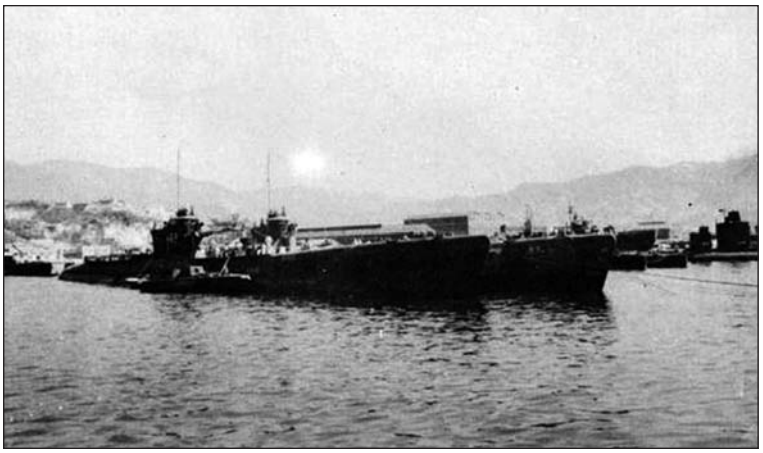


Far left photo, a torpedo from *USS Greenfish* sinks German sub *U-234* off the coast of Massachusetts. Left, a photo shows two Japanese subs, one of which is the *I-52*, the sub that was sent to pick up uranium products from German submarine *U-530*.

The official U.S. government story is that the uranium from the *U-234* German submarine was only reported to the Manhattan Project but was never sent to Los Alamos. According to the official story, the German uranium was stored in a Brooklyn warehouse and not used for the Hiroshima atomic bomb.[39]

The surrender of the *U-234* at sea created multiple problems for the Brotherhood of Death because the submarine, commanded by Lt. Johann-Heinrich Fehler, carried uranium in gold-lined cylinders, which would only be needed in order to prevent uranium-235 radiation exposure. Gold linings were not used to transport inert uranium oxide, which is what the U.S. government reported was on board. The gold-lined cylinders are extremely important because uranium oxide does not emit radiation until it is enriched in a fission reactor.

Wolfgang Hirschfeld was a member of the *U-234* crew. This firsthand witness is quoted in the 1997 book *Hirschfeld: The Secret Diary of a U-boat* as saying that he watched the loading of "U-powder" with "U-235" painted on cylindrical shafts.[40] The radioactive evidence was destroyed along with the *U-234* vessel itself on Nov. 20, 1947. The photograph at the top left of this page shows the torpedo fired by the *USS Greenfish* hitting and sinking the *U-234* off the coast of Cape Cod.[41]

JAPAN'S *I-52*

A secret still guarded today concerns the 500 kilograms of uranium oxide, and possibly some uranium-235, that Japan's I-52 submarine was to pick up from Germany and bring back to Japan in 1944.

The *I-52* was commissioned on Dec. 28, 1943 into the 11th Submarine Squadron at Japan's Kure Naval Yard. It was designed to carry 300 tons of cargo 21,000 miles without refueling. The photograph at the top center of this page shows the *I-52* next to the *I-53*.[42]

In March of 1944, the *I-52*'s commander, Kameo Uno, left Kure Harbor with a crew of 11 officers and 84 enlisted men plus 14 passengers. The *I-52* arrived in Singapore where it was loaded with 54 tons of raw rubber, 2.88 tons of opium and three tons of quinine. The *I-52* also carried two tons of gold as confirmed by decoded Japanese and German communications.

On June 23, 1944 the *I-52* was to rendezvous with the German *U-530* commanded by Lt. Kurt Lange.[43] The rendezvous communication was intercepted by U.S. intelligence. The *USS Bogue*, commanded by Capt. A.B. Vosseller, was sent to launch an air assault on both submarines. Lt. Cmdr. Jesse Taylor flew from the *USS Bogue* about 55 miles to find and fire on the *I-52* and *U-530*. The Japanese submarine was hit and sunk in the Atlantic Ocean some 800 miles southwest of the Azores. The *USS Bogue* sent a second attack aircraft commanded by Lt. William "Flash" Gordon.[44] His torpedo hit and sank the *U-530*.

The loss of the *I-52* and its gold was confirmed by Yoshikazu Fujimura, who was the Japanese assistant naval attaché in Berlin. He said, "I do not regret losing . . . gold. I regret that we lost about 100 sailors."

After deep sea salvage expert Paul Tidwell read a declassified document in the National Archives that confirmed the *I-52* carried two tons of gold, he began an operation to find the ship, which he did in 1995. The gold has not yet been publicly reported as recovered.

USSR SEIZURE OF JAPAN'S A-BOMB FACILITY

Japan's atomic program in the Konan area immediately became a super-sensitive protection zone for the Soviets and eventually North Korea. The Soviet Union did not permit U.S. personnel to visit the area without close supervision. People who did visit were not allowed to enter the Konan Mountain facility.

The Japanese atomic bomb program in Korea also explains the secret reason why the Soviet Union shot down a U.S. B-29 flying over North Korea on Aug. 29, 1945.[45] The B-29 was shot down as it attempted to deliver food and medical supplies to a prisoner of war camp in the

Konan area. The pilot, Lt. Jose H. Queen, was ordered by a Soviet pilot to land.[46] Determining the Hammung Airfield was too small, Queen attempted to fly back to his base at Saipan. Four Soviet fighters fired on Queen's B-29. The 12-man crew successfully escaped the B-29 and were rescued by U.S. forces.[47]

While Japan's atomic bomb program was significantly behind the American Manhattan project in 1945 it was still of great value to Josef Stalin. Stalin served the Brotherhood of Death and did not know with certainty in 1945 that he would be given what he needed to build an atomic bomb by the United States. The book *From Major Jordan's Diaries* explains that Brotherhood of Death agent Harry Hopkins arranged for the Soviet government to receive the plans and materials needed to build an atomic bomb.[48] Maj. George Jordan revealed the Truman administration used Hopkins to send the most sensitive U.S. atomic bomb information to Stalin.[49]

KOREA DIVIDED

To believe the official story of why the United States government divided Korea is to believe this tragedy was more by accident than by design. The illustration at top right of this page shows a map depicting how the Korean Peninsula was divided.[50]

To believe that lie also requires not knowing the truth of Japan's almost 36-year colonial rule of Korea or why the United Nations authorized military action in 1950. The truth is that the 1905 Portsmouth Agreement, 1945 division of the Korea, 1950 Korean War, and 1951 Treaty of San Francisco were all orchestrated by men serving the Brotherhood of Death.

In 1905, secretary of war and future president William Howard Taft met secretly with Japan's foreign minister. Taft publicly represented the United States but served the Brotherhood of Death as a "Skull & Bones" member. Taft arranged for the United States to support Japan's occupation of Korea in return for Tokyo's support for U.S. colonial domination of the Philippines. The 1905 agreement was codified in the Treaty of Portsmouth, New Hampshire and signed that same year by President Theodore Roosevelt. As a result, Japan immediately began to occupy Korea and claimed it as a Japanese possession in 1910.

The division of Korea, opposed by almost all Koreans in 1945, was the result of a Brotherhood of Death plan to create a Stalinist and isolationist state.[51] The false version of how Korea was split when World War II ended is taught in many schools. Students are often instructed that Korea was neither a high priority nor given much thought by President Harry S Truman's subordinates. The writers of history books sometimes further attempt to cloud the truth with the notion that the U.S. government was reluctant to take trusteeship of Korea because U.S. officials were already overwhelmed with administering the Philippines and Japan. This line of thinking promotes the idea that even though the United States was the world's only nuclear power in 1945, Korea was split to appease Stalin.

The official narrative credits two military officers, David Dean Rusk and Charles Hartwell Bonesteel III, with making the decision to split the country into North Korea and South Korea.[52] The Rusk and Bonesteel plan was ultimately enforced as part of General Order No. 1.[53] Order No. 1 read as such: "The senior Japanese commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea north of 38° north latitude and Karafuto [South Sakhalin] shall surrender to the commander in chief of Soviet forces in the Far East."

THE RUSK DOCUMENT

Rusk[54] is well known for his work to get the United States involved in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Rusk also crafted the U.S. strategy statement known as the Aug. 10, 1951 Rusk document to create disputes between Korea and Japan.[55]

The Rusk document planted seeds for future conflicts by creating multiple territorial ownership issues. The 1951 Rusk document paved the way for the Sept. 8, 1951 Treaty of San Francisco which was co-authored by John Foster Dulles, who was a top-level Brotherhood agent.[56] Dulles's work for the Brotherhood of Death is extensive and spans many years including serving Bernard Baruch

on the War Industries Board during World War I, leading the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as the chairman of the board, and as a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1935 to 1952.[57]

The Treaty of San Francisco, also called the Treaty of Peace with Japan, became effective on April 28, 1952. The treaty was signed at the War Memorial Opera House in San Francisco without even one representative from South or North Korea present. This is especially noteworthy since the agreement directly involved Korea. Representatives from 48 other nations signed the agreement.

Rusk's involvement with multiple Brotherhood of Death fronts goes back to his college years when he was a Rhodes Scholar and Cecil Peace Prize award recipient in 1933. Rusk was a Rockefeller Foundation trustee from 1950 to 1961 and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.[58]

Without the knowledge of the secret plan for three world wars, historians incorrectly conclude that historical facts were simply not a factor in post-World War II territorial East Asia dispositions.[59]

Understanding that Brotherhood of Death agents plant seeds of hatred that encourage war can help people stay out of their trap. Stepping back from territorial disputes is easier when people focus their attention on the real enemy seeking to start a third world war.

Charles Hartwell Bonesteel III, also credited with the strategy to split Korea, was a Rhodes Scholar and a Council on Foreign Relations member. In 1931, he graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point. Bonesteel retired as a four-star general.[60]

The Brotherhood of Death wanted Korea divided for very specific reasons. The first was to help create a "Cold War," the term coined by Bernard Baruch, which would only be possible if the Soviet Union possessed atomic bombs. The second was to keep war spending high in the United States by orchestrating a limited conflict in Korea after World War II ended. This limited conflict had to end without a U.S. victory in order for the secrets above the 38th parallel to remain secret. The third reason was to reduce the Christian influence in Korea. By dividing Korea, Christianity—which was centered in Pyongyang—became easier to persecute. The Christian persecution in North Korea, led from the officially atheist capital city of Pyongyang, continues into the 21st-century. The fourth reason was that a divided Korea would serve as a catalyst in Asia for a 21st century third world war.

After the first three goals following the split of Korea were met, only the fourth goal remains in the 21st century to be realized.

A sign commemorates the spot where the war began.

UNNECESSARY WAR

The official version of how the Korean War was authorized by the United Nations is nonsense. The false but generally accepted explanation is the United Nations recognized Chiang Kai-shek's government in Taiwan, which prompted a Soviet boycott. The Soviet Union representative to the United Nations claimed the boycott resulted in an unintentional failure to veto the resolution to deploy UN troops to Korea.

The real explanation is that the Security Council of the United Nations promptly met when North Korea invaded South Korea on June 25, 1950 and decided upon the course of action previously detailed in this article. Above is shown a photograph of the sign commemorating the spot where the war began.[61]

The Russian delegation did not attend the Security Council meeting because Stalin ordered them not to attend. Stalin, as mentioned earlier, served the Brotherhood of Death.

The Brotherhood of Death has established the conditions for a war between North Korea and South Korea to begin at the time of their choosing. ✦

Dave Dionisi is the president and founder of the Teach Peace Foundation. He leads peace education programs in the United States and around the world. Dave's experience includes service as a senior executive with MetLife, Direct Advice and New England Financial. Prior to working in corporate America, Dionisi served the country as an Army Intelligence officer.

ENDNOTES:

1 Thomas M. Coffey, *Imperial Tragedy: Japan in World War II, the First Days and the Last Days* (New York and Cleveland, World Publishing Company, 1970), 244. Statement by Captain Yogi Itoh on Dec. 17, 1941.

2 *Tokyo News Paper Press* published an article on Aug. 16, 2012 titled "WWII Japanese Military Nuclear Power Development: The beginning report—Nuclear fission to Nuclear Bomb." The newspaper announced they found the report in 2012 and it had been in the possession of Dr. Nagisa Esawa (Nishina, Yoshio Go & Return letters). "Japan-U.S. Alliance and Nuclear Power Generation: A Post-War History of Hidden Nuclear Power," Chunichishinbunsha Publisher and re-published by *Tokyo News Paper Press*, Nov. 28, 2013.

3 Walter E. Grunden, *Secret Weapons and World War II: Japan in the Shadow of Big Science* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas) 2005, 199.

4 The Soviet Union's first atomic bomb, called First Lightning, detonated on Aug. 29, 1949 at Semipalatinsk, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1991, Kazakh became the country of Kazakhstan. Helping the Soviets develop an atomic bomb and create a credible "Cold War" are key reasons Japan's atomic bomb program was not cited by Henry L. Stimson and other Brotherhood of Death agents to justify why atomic bombs were used against Japan.

5 Thomas M. Coffey, *Imperial Tragedy: Japan in World War II—The First Days and the Last Days* (New York and Cleveland, World Publishing Company, 1970), 130 and 246. One 80-ton cyclotron was at Osaka University. Dr. Yoshio Nishina created a 26-inch cyclotron in 1936 and a 60-inch 220-ton cyclotron in 1937. A cyclotron was also purchased in 1938 from the University of California, Berkeley. Photographic evidence from 1940 and reports of the occupation forces destruction of the 220-ton cyclotron further confirm Japan had atom-smashing cyclotrons. Walter E. Grunden, *Secret Weapons and World War II: Japan in the Shadow of Big Science* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas) 2005, 73 and 81.

6 Courtesy of the Harry C. Kelly Collection at North Carolina State University.

7 Walter E. Grunden, *Secret Weapons and World War II: Japan in the Shadow of Big Science* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas) 2005, 200.

8 Nishina Yoshio, "A Japanese Scientist Describes the Destruction of His Cyclotrons," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, June 3, 1947, Volume 3, Issue 6, 145 and 167.

9 *Ibid.*

10 *Ibid.*

11 Robert P. Patterson (Feb. 12, 1891-Jan. 22, 1952) was the secretary of war from Sept. 27, 1945 to July 18, 1947. General Leslie M. Groves, *Now It Can Be Told: The Story of the Manhattan Project* (New York, New York: Harper, 1962), 367-372.

12 Thomas M. Coffey, *Imperial Tragedy: Japan in World War II—The First Days and the Last Days* (New York and Cleveland, World Publishing Company, 1970), 243-244. Coffey wrote: "It was a meeting which Dr. Asada himself had inspired. Since 1937, he had been taking time out from his university work to deliver bimonthly lectures at the Naval Technical Research Institute in Tokyo, and at the Naval Aeronautical Research Institute in Yokosuka, about physical phenomena and scientific discoveries which might be applicable to military uses. Several times he had spoken of the findings of European physicists like Hans Strassman of Germany, who had learned of the enormous quantities of energy that could be produced from uranium."

13 *Ibid.* 243. Dr. Yogi Itoh's official military title was captain.

14 *Ibid.*, 244.

15 *Ibid.* 244.

16 *Ibid.*

17 *Ibid.*, 246.

18 *Ibid.*

19 The institute is better known as RIKEN and was founded in 1917 as a private research foundation in Tokyo. Additional information is online at www.riken.jp/en/.

20 On Arakatsu's F-Go team was Hideki Yukawa who won the 1949 Nobel Prize for his work in the field of physics.

21 Walter E. Grunden, *Secret Weapons and World War II: Japan in the Shadow of Big Science* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas) 2005, 67.

22 *Ibid.*, 213. Additional principal research positions are identified in Nippon Kagakushi Gakkai (Japan History of Science Society), "Butsurigaku to senji kenkyú" (Physics and Wartime Research) in *Nippon kagaku gigutsusi taikei* ("Outline of History of Science and Technology in Japan"), Tokyo: Daiichi H Gen Shuppan, 1970, 13:465.

23 *Ibid.*, 212.

24 Robert K. Wilcox, *Japan's Secret War* (New York, New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1985), 27. The Chosin Reservoir supplied power to the Konan facility. The Chosin or Changjin River runs south and then east from the Chosin Reservoir. The Japanese built massive hydroelectric systems in South Hamgyong Province, north of Konan, to help supply atomic and other war production projects. The Japanese name for the location is Hungnam. On pages 15 and 16 Wilcox explains his interview with David Snell, who interviewed multiple people about Japan's atomic bomb program including the officer in charge of security at the Konan atomic bomb facility.

25 Robert K. Wilcox, *Japan's Secret War*: *Japan's Race Against Time to Build Its Own Atomic Bomb* (New York, New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1985), 27. Two of the chief scientists—Rikizo Takahashi and Tadashiro Wakabayashi—were captured by the Soviets.

26 *Ibid.*

27 The author read a government report in 1985 that confirmed the skulls and bones were kept in a North Korean storage facility.

28 David Snell, "Japan Developed Atomic Bomb, Russia Grabbed Scientists," *Atlanta Constitution*, 1946. Snell was a member of the *Atlanta Constitution's* staff when he joined the Army in 1945. A native of Minden, La., Snell was in charge of the *Constitution*'s News Bureau at Marietta immediately before entering the Army. Snell learned about Japan's atomic bomb program in Korea as an agent with the Twenty-Fourth Criminal Investigation Department. Snell believed the Japanese atomic bomb program was almost as advanced as the U.S. program when in fact it was realistically more than a year behind the U.S. program.

29 *Ibid.* Snell wrote: "I learned this information from a Japanese officer, who said he was in charge of counterintelligence at the Konan project before the fall of Japan. He gave names, dates, facts and figures on the Japanese atomic project, which I submitted to United States Army Intelligence in Seoul. The War Department is withholding much of the information."

30 *Ibid.*

31 National Archives II, College Park, Md., in Record Group 77, Manhattan Engineer District. C.F. von Weizsäcker, a captured Nazi nuclear scientist and internee at Farm Hall, England, disclosed: "I believe the reason we didn't do it [complete building an uranium atomic bomb similar to what was detonated at Hiroshima] was because all the physicists didn't want to do it, on principle. If we had wanted Germany to win the war we would have succeeded. . . . There is no question that we were very nearly as far as they were, but it is a fact that we were all convinced that the thing could not have been completed during the war." The declassified transcript is online at www.atomic archive.com/Docs/Hiroshima/Farmhall.shtml.

32 Courtesy of the German Federal Archive (Deutsches Bundesarchiv). Photographer of this Werner Heisenberg photograph is unknown.

33 Howard Davies, *Copenhagen Fall Out* (London, UK: BBC, 2005). Niels Henrik David Bohr (Oct. 7, 1885–Nov. 18, 1962) was a Danish physicist who made foundational contributions to understanding atomic structure and quantum mechanics.

34 Robert Jungk, *Brighter Than a Thousand Suns: Personal History of the Atomic Scientists* (New York, NY: Harcourt, Inc., 1956). In the 1960s, the Brotherhood of Death used U.S. and British intelligence in an attempt to confuse Bohr about his 1941 conversation with Heisenberg. The Brotherhood tried to lead Bohr to believe that Germany's atomic program was not as serious as Heinsenberg had communicated in 1941.

35 Atomic Archive online at www.atomicarchive.com/Bios/Bohr.shtml and for the significance of 1934 in Germany, read pages 45-47 in *Vigilant Christian III: The Occult Religion of the 9/11 Attackers* (Bloomington, Indiana: Trafford, 2013).

36 Priit J. Vesilind, "The Last Dive," *National Geographic*, October 1999.

37 *Ibid.*, 134.

38 Photograph taken on the *USS Sutton* and of the U-234 by Seaman Harry O'Brien, U.S. National Archives, Record Group 38.

39 Priit J. Vesilind, "The Last Dive," *National Geographic*, October 1999.

40 Geoffrey Brooks from interviews with Wolfgang Hirschfield, *Hirschfeld: The Secret Diary of a U-boat* (London, Cassell Military Paperbacks, 2000 edition and first published in 1996 by Geoffrey Brooks), 199, 218, and 228-232. Brooks wrote that Hirschfeld said: "I watched the loading of 'U-powder' with 'U-235' painted on cylindrical shafts."

41 Military photographer unknown. The U.S. government photograph shows the *U-234* being destroyed on Nov. 20, 1947.

42 The name of the Japanese photographer is unknown and the date of the photograph is estimated to be early March 1944.

43 Priit J. Vesilind, "The Last Dive," *National Geographic*, October 1999, 119. Photos of key individuals and the once top-secret attack plan are online at www.i-52.com.

44 *Ibid.*, 124.

45 David Snell, "Japan Developed Atomic Bomb, Russia Grabbed Scientists," *Atlanta Constitution*, 1946.

46 Lt. Jose H. Queen was from Ashland, Kentucky. He was 10 miles off the Korean eastern coast when the Soviet Yak fighters shot his B-29 down.

47 Douglas Arthur, a radio operator, barely escaped as one fighter attempted to shoot him after he left the B-29. The Soviet explanation for the shoot down was the aircraft was misidentified as German or Japanese. This made no sense at the time as the war had ended and neither Germany or Japan had an aircraft that looked like the easily recognizable B-29.

48 Maj. George Racey Jordan, *From Major Jordan's Diaries* (New York, New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, Jan. 1, 1952), 24-26 and 30-38.

49 *Ibid.*, 5-6, 32-35, 38-39, 86, 96-122 and 235-237. For additional information about Harry Hopkins, *Vigilant Christian II: Preventing an American Hiroshima* is recommended.

50 Map shows how North and South Korea were vivisected.

51 The 38th parallel was established in 1945 by General Order No. 1 and the demarcation line was agreed to as part of the Korean War 1953 Armistice.

52 David Dean Rusk (Feb. 9, 1909–Dec. 20, 1994) and Charles Hartwell Bonesteel III (Sept. 26, 1909 – October 13, 1977) are credited as the two people who split Korea.

53 General Order No. 1 was prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of U.S. military forces and approved by the president of the United States on Aug. 17, 1945. An excerpt is: "The senior Japanese commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea north of 38° north latitude and Karafuto shall surrender to the commander in chief of Soviet forces in the Far East."

54 Rusk was the United States secretary of state from 1961 to 1969 under presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

55 The islands are called Dokdo and Take. The islands consist of some 35 islets with two main islets, named Seo-do and Dong-do by South Koreans. The Japanese names for the islets are Otokojima or male island and Onnajima or female island. More information including historical maps are online at http://en.dokdo.go.kr. The Take name is derived from the Japanese name for the territory, which is Takeshima. The Japanese name became more prominent on maps in the mid-20th century because Korea was ruled by Japan from 1910 to 1945.

56 Seokwoo Lee, "The 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty with Japan and the Territorial Disputes in East Asia," *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal*, 2002. Lee provides detailed information leading up to the August 1951 Rusk document and Treaty of San Francisco on pages 127 to 142. The document is online at http://digital.law.washington.edu/dspace-law/bitstream/handle/1773.1/748/11PacRimLPolyJ063.pdf?sequence=1.

57 Dulles was a founding member of the Brotherhood of Death's Foreign Policy Association and Council on Foreign Relations.

58 Rusk was the United States secretary of state from 1961 to 1969.

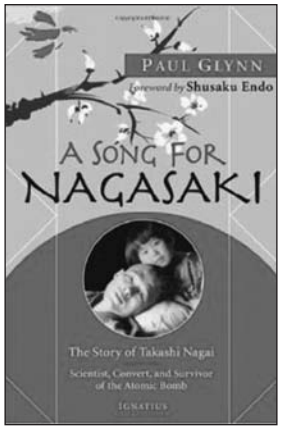
59 University of Wisconsin Digital Collection, Foreign Relations of the United States, online at http://uwdc.library.wisc.edu/collections/FRUS. Pages 1202-1206 in the 1951 Volume VI: Asia and the Pacific provide the once secret details showing Korea's ambassador, Dr. Yu Chan Yang, strongly objected on July 19, 1951 to attempts to give Dokdo to Japan. The document is online at http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/FRUS/FRUS-idx?type=turn&id=FRUS.FRUS1951v06p1&entity=FRUS.FRUS1951v06p1.p1220&q1=Emmons.

60 Bonesteel became the commanding general of United States Forces Korea and the commander of the United Nations Command Korea from 1966 to 1969.

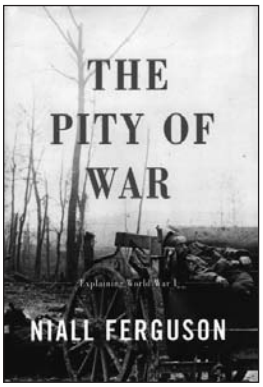
61 The U.S. government photograph shows a sign posted on the South Korean side of the Demilitarized Zone.

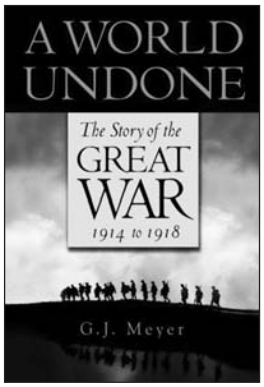
A SONG FOR NAGASAKI

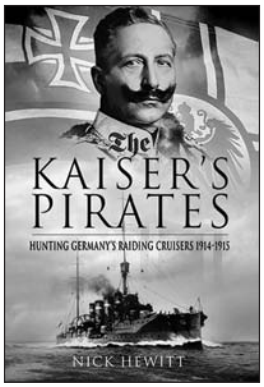
The Story of Takashi Nagai—Scientist, Convert & Survivor of the Atomic Bomb

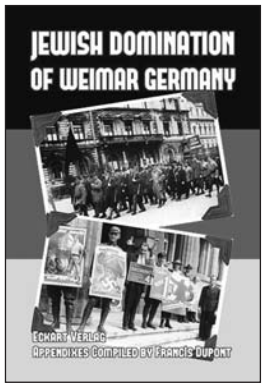

PAUL GLYNN
Foreword by Shusaku Endo
A SONG FOR NAGASAKI
The Story of Takashi Nagai
Scientist, Convert, and Survivor of the Atomic Bomb
IGNATIUS

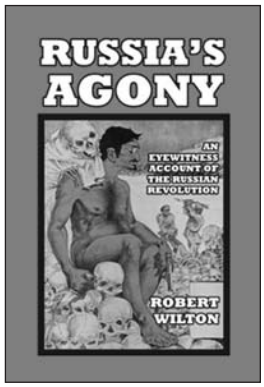
On Aug. 9, 1945, an American B-29 dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan, killing tens of thousands of people in the blink of an eye, while fatally injuring and poisoning 25,000 more. Among the survivors was Takashi Nagai, a pioneer in radiology research and a convert to the Catholic Faith. Living in the rubble of the ruined city and suffering from leukemia caused by overexposure to radiation, Nagai lived out the remainder of his remarkable life by bringing physical and spiritual healing to his war-weary people. *A Song for Nagasaki* tells the moving story of this extraordinary man, beginning with his boyhood and the heroic tales and stoic virtues of his family's Shinto religion. It reveals the inspiring story of Nagai's remarkable spiritual journey from Shintoism to atheism to Catholicism. Mixed with interesting details about Japanese history and culture, the biography traces Nagai's spiritual quest as he studied medicine at Nagasaki University, served as a medic with the Japanese army during its occupation of Manchuria and returned to Nagasaki to dedicate himself to the science of radiology. The historic Catholic district of the city, where Nagai became a Catholic and began a family, was ground zero for the atomic bomb. After the bomb disaster that killed 34,000, including Nagai's beloved wife, Nagai threw himself into service to the countless victims of the explosion, even though it meant deadly exposure to the radiation, which eventually would cause his own death. Softcover, 267 pages, $22 plus $4 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email shop@americanfreepress.net.) Send payment to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003, call AFP toll free at 1-888-699-6397 toll free or visit www.AmericanFreePress.net.











BOOKS ON THE WORLD WAR I ERA

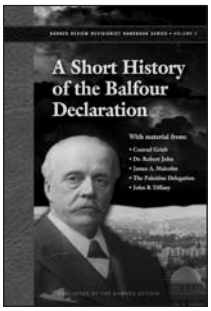
The Pity of War: Explaining World War I. Author Niall Ferguson makes a simple and provocative argument: that the human atrocity known as World War I was England's fault. The war, however, was not inevitable, Ferguson argues, but rather the result of the mistaken decisions of individuals who would later claim to have been in the grip of clandestine forces. More than 10 times the number of Allied soldiers were killed in the Battle of the Somme alone than Americans were killed in Vietnam. Allied casualties in that battle were 624,000 men. Softcover, 624 pages, #690, *$24.*

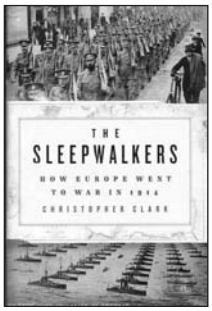
A World Undone: The Story of the Great War. The First World War is one of history's greatest tragedies. In this remarkable and intimate account, author G.J. Meyer draws on exhaustive research to bring to life the story of how the Great War reduced Europe's mightiest empires and their cities to rubble, killed 20 million people and cracked the foundations of the world. Here is a history that conveys the sense of an entire civilization engaged in massive self-destruction, while its leaders, blinded by hubris, nationalism, or outright ignorance, led the charge into the abyss. Softcover, 670 pages, #691, *$22.*

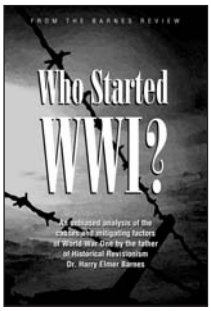
The Kaiser's Pirates: Hunting Germany's Raiding Cruisers 1914-1915. This is a dramatic and little-known story of the First World War, when the actions of a few bold men shaped the fate of nations. By 1914 Germany had ships and sailors scattered across the globe, protecting its overseas colonies and showing the flag of its new Imperial Navy. After war broke out, there was no hope that they could reach home. Instead, they were ordered to attack Britain's vital trade routes. Under the leadership of a few brilliant men, Germany unleashed a series of raids that threatened Britain's war effort and challenged the power and prestige of the Royal Navy. Hardback, 256 pages, 25 illustrations, #695, *$24.*

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany. NEW! By Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. *Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany* was the National Socialist government's first English-language attempt to explain the rationale behind their legislative moves to restrict Jewish influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work showed that Jews were massively over-represented in all fields of German social and economic life—except that of farming and creative work. It lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the astonishing financial scandals, Communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater, sexual psychology, Communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media—all of which were predominantly Jewish in origin. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal: The measures taken by the Nazi state against Jews; details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement; the world Jewish declaration of war against Germany; the parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day U.S. Softcover, 96 pages, #670, *$14.*

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. By Robert Wilton. The author—*The London Times* correspondent in Russia—provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's biggest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background and the disastrous course of World War I for Russia, which set the scene for the bloody and brutal seizure of power by the Bolsheviks and their Jewish leaders. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity, detailing the utter brutality of the Reds and ends with the optimistic—and incorrect—hope that Bolshevism and Communism would be short-lived. If you want to know what really happened in the Russian Revolution, here it is. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*





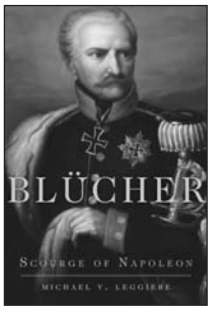


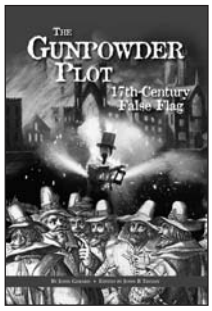
The World War I Era (cont'd)

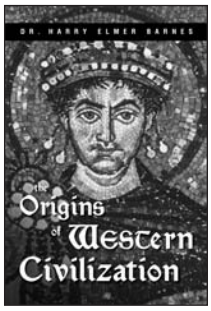
A Short History of the Balfour Declaration. What general knowledge there is surrounding the Balfour Declaration's origins is generally restricted to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. The issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the many consequential global convulsions that followed. And, ultimately, of course, it's the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration, laid out in no uncertain terms and devoid of euphemism and political correctness. Those who have any serious desire to understand the sources of world conflict need this precise and candid analysis—the facts—about the behind-the-scenes machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being—and why. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, $12.

NEW! The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914. How did Europe, at the height of its glory, commit collective suicide, drowning centuries of progress in the bloodletting of 1914-18? Here is historian Christopher Clark's riveting account of the explosive beginnings of World War I, focusing not on the battles and atrocities of the war itself but on the complex events and relationships that led a group of well-meaning leaders into brutal conflict. Clark traces the paths to war in a minute-by-minute, action-packed narrative that cuts between the key decision centers and examines the decades of history that drove the events of 1914. Softcover, 697 pages, #683, *$20*.

Who Started World War One? WWI: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war"—that is what we have been told by those who wrote the history of WWI. But how much blame should Germany really bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France? Why did it all blow out of control? Follow along as Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes walks us through the complex history of the time. Softcover, 60 pages, #530, *$6*.





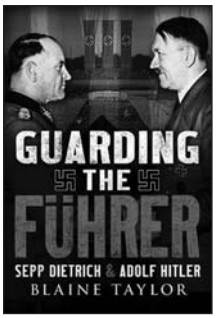


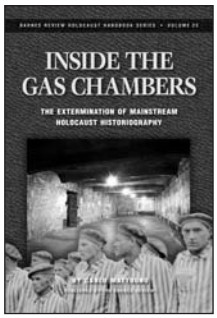
European History *(cont'd)*

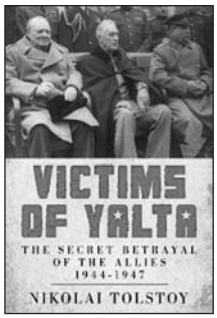
NEW! Blücher: The Scourge of Napoleon. Throughout his long career, Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher distinguished himself as a bold commander, but his actions at times appeared erratic and reckless. This magnificent biography by Michael V. Leggiere is the first scholarly book in English to explore Blücher's life and military career—and his impact on Napoleon. Drawing on exhaustive research in European archives, Leggiere eschews the melodrama of earlier bios and offers instead a nuanced portrait of a talented leader and military strategist. Nicknamed "Marshal Forward" by his soldiers, he in fact retreated more often than he attacked! Focusing on the campaigns of 1813-1815, Leggiere evaluates the full effects of Blücher's on his archenemy. Hardback, 568 pages, indexed, illustrated, #679, *$36*.

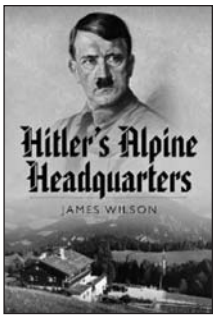
NEW! The Gunpowder Plot: 17th-Century False Flag—The Traditional Story Tested Against the Evidence. The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was billed as a failed assassination plot against Protestant King James I of England by a group of English Catholics led by Robert Catesby and Guy Fawkes. The official story was that the "conspirators" were going to blow up the House of Lords during the opening of England's Parliament on the 5th of November by igniting a massive cache of gunpowder stored in the cellars under the houses of Parliament. But does the evidence stand up to scientific scrutiny? Find out in this new edition of the 1897 book. Softcover, 203 pages, #676, *$22*.

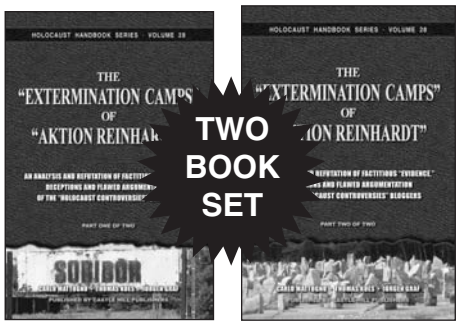
The Origins of Western Civilization: The Economic, Social & Political Forces That Have Revolutionized the Western World. By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. As you journey through this book, you will see the great cultures of Western civilization rise and fall for reasons as simple as free trade, the quest for precious metals, out-of-control bankers wielding usury as their weapon, debt slavery and the pursuit of freedom. Along the way you will see thought-provoking relationships to today's world explained and expanded upon by one of the most brilliant historians of the modern era—the man for whom The Barnes Review historical magazine is named. Softcover, 115 pages, #510, *$18*.











BOOKS ON THE WORLD WAR II ERA

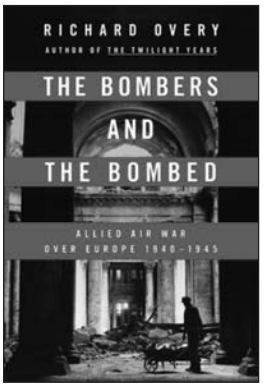
NEW! Guarding the Fuehrer: Sepp Dietrich & Adolf Hitler. German leader Adolf Hitler was one of the most controversial politicians and military commanders in all history. His life was conspired against by all manner of enemies, both foreign and domestic: German Communists, Russian Communists, political and military opponents, rival Nazi leaders and the intelligence services of the Allied powers, among them the British Special Operations Exec. Dozens of attempts were made on his life in two decades—and he survived them all. This is Blaine Taylor's story of how he did so, as told through the exciting sagas of Sepp Dietrich and his SS, as well as of German government security leader Johann Rattenhuber. Hardback, 192 pages, #687, *$33.*

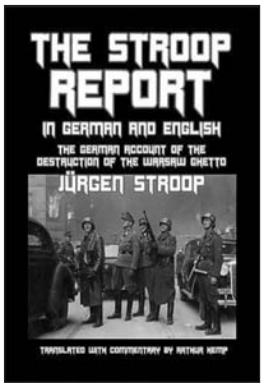
NEW! Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. In *Inside the Gas Chambers*, Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno mercilessly exposes the embarrassing superficiality and dogmatic ignorance of mainstream historians when it comes to the subject of "the holocaust." Based on his unparalleled knowledge of the source material, Mattogno aptly reduces the mainstream holocaust narrative to absurdity. Literally every alleged "homicidal gas chamber" is examined and refuted. Softcover, 267 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, #686, *$25.*

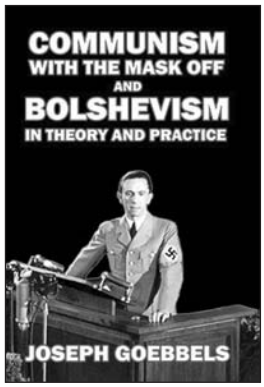
NEW! Hitler's Alpine Headquarters. This lavishly illustrated and impeccably researched book takes a close look at the development of the Obersalzberg from a small, long established farming community, into Hitler's country residence and the Nazis' southern headquarters. This book explains how and why Hitler chose this area to build a home and his connection to this region. New chapters focus on buildings and individuals of Hitler's inner circle not covered in earlier books. Two seasons as an expert tour guide specializing in the history of the region during the Third Reich period allowed the author, James Wilson, to carry out his own detailed research. An unparalleled presentation. Hardcover, 288 pages, #684, *$32.*

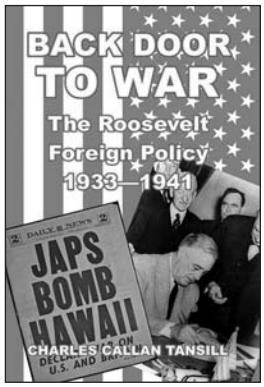
NEW! The 'Extermination Camps' of 'Aktion Reinhardt': An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious 'Evidence,' Deceptions & Flawed Argumentation. By Carlo Mattogno, Juergen Graf and Thomas Kues. In 2011, several members of the exterminationist "Holocaust Controversies" group published a 570-page online study titled "Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka: Holocaust Denial and Operation Reinhardt." With it they claim to refute three of our authors' monographs on the Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka camps. (See Volumes 8, 9 and 19 of the TBR Holocaust Handbooks series). This lengthy mainstream critique forced our three authors to go back to the sources. After a year of archival and library research, the rebuttal was finally complete and the results are out in the open now. This two-book set makes hash out of the mainstream "rebuttal" and proves the books we have published on the aforementioned camps were accurate. In short, once again mainstream holocaust historians have been embarrassed by the facts: none of the camps in Germany were capable of gassing prisoners to death as claimed. Set of two tomes with a total of 1,385 pages (sold as a set only), softcover, 6 x 9 format, bibliography, #669, ***$80*** per set.

NEW! Victims of Yalta: The Secret Betrayal of the Allies—1944-1947. Nikolai Tolstoy tells the sordid tale of the betrayal of millions of Russians who fought back against the Soviet terror before and during World War II, and how they were betrayed by the Allies in what is called "Operation Keelhaul." After the war, literally millions of anti-Communist Cossack fighters and civilians came under the control of British, French and American forces. But no matter the status of the person—civilian, POW or militia fighter—the secret Moscow agreement of 1944 demanded that ALL Soviet citizens in the West be forced to return to Russia. This was a death sentence by execution or forced labor in the Gulag for the vast majority, and Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and the other Western Allied leaders were well aware that they would be ensuring millions of people certain death. Hardback, 496 pages, indexed, #682, *$26.*









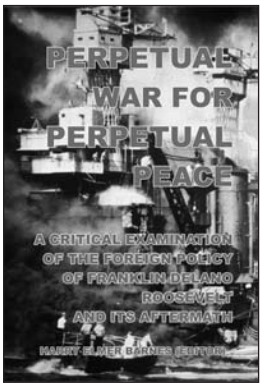
NEW! The Bombers and the Bombed: Allied Air War Over Europe 1940-1945. Writing to President Franklin Roosevelt in 1943 about a recent Allied bombing of the Bulgarian capital, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said: "If the medicine has done good, let them have more." Bulgaria was on the Axis side at the time, and an enemy of Britain and the U.S. But as British historian Richard Overy shows, the Allies also dished out plenty of harsh medicine to the conquered European countries on their side. In this survey of the American and British bombing campaign in Europe during World War II, Overy breaks new ground by revealing that almost a third of the bombs the Allies dropped on the continent were on occupied countries that they were trying to "liberate"! Overy shows that the wildly inaccurate heavy bombers of the period were too blunt an instrument for "surgical strikes," and ended up killing 75,000 civilians in countries that were on the Allied side. This tragedy was repeated on a larger scale in the Axis nations, where the U.S. and Britain paid lip service to the idea of bombing only "strategic" targets, but knew perfectly well that the goal was to raze entire cities. Hardback, 592 pages, #681, ***$36***.

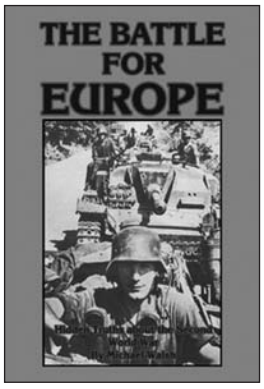
NEW! The Stroop Report: The German Account of the Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto. Presented in German and English. Originally written by SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop as his field report. Translated, annotated and introduced by historian Arthur Kemp—author of *The March of the Titans* (see page B-12). *The Stroop Report* is the official German account of the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto from April to May 1943, prepared by the commanding officer of the operation, SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. Divided up into three sections—an executive summary, copies of the official day-to-day combat reports and a photographic record, the report contains a number of fascinating insights into the brief and brutal conflict. Today, historians either do not know or prefer to suppress the facts about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. This edition contains the original German pages alongside full English translations, and also contains all 70 on-the-scene photographs from the original report from Stroop himself. Never before have we seen a history of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising like this one! Softcover, 232 pages, 8.5-by-11, #677, ***$19***.

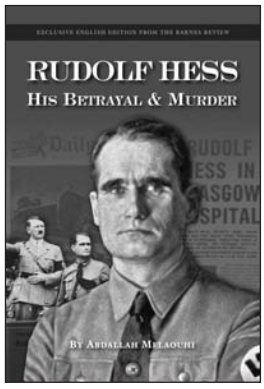
Communism With the Mask Off and Bolshevism in Theory & Practice. By Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Here are two dramatic speeches, made by the German minister of propaganda, at the famous Nuremberg rallies of 1935 and 1936, which sum up the National Socialist interpretation of Communism and its threat to the world. *ALSO INCLUDES . . . Bolshevism in Theory and Practice* (1936), Here Goebbels discusses the social, political and economic consequences of Marxism—and how Germany had broken that menace. Softcover, 64 pages, #673, ***$12***.

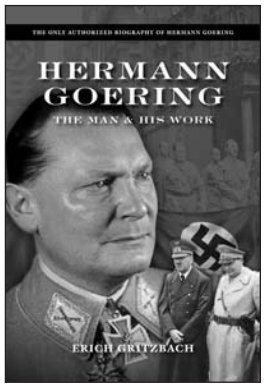
NEW! Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition. This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with others. It was printed in Berlin for the NSDAP during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking POW camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition because they all carried a camp library stamp. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly from one of these rare editions. This official translation is not to be confused with the "Murphy" or "Mannheim" translations, both of which were heavily edited. Those editions both left out major sections and contained almost unintelligibly long sentences. In sharp contrast, this authorized "Stalag" edition contains the exact words of Adolf Hitler, not a pale comparison. Softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, ***$35***.

Back Door to War: The Roosevelt Foreign Policy 1933-1941. This large-volume masterpiece of 20th century Revisionist history is now at last back in print in an updated a newly set edition. Charles Callan Tansill, one of the foremost American diplomatic historians of the 20th century—quoted again and again by researchers for decades—argues that President Roosevelt wanted nothing more than to involve the United States in the European War that began in 1939. When his efforts appeared to come to naught, Roosevelt and his bevy of criminal advisors determined to provoke Japan into an attack on U.S. territory. The strategy succeeded, and Tansill maintains that FDR therefore welcomed Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Well documented. Softcover, 712 pages, #651, ***$33***.


PERPETUAL WAR FOR PERPETUAL PEACE
A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND ITS AFTERMATH
HARRY ELMER BARNES EDITOR







Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace. A collection of Revisionist essays edited by Harry Elmer Barnes dealing with the duplicity of American foreign policy leading up to the Second World War. Shows how the Roosevelt Administration deliberately manipulated events in Europe and Asia to bring the U.S. into the war; how Roosevelt was aware of the date, time and place of the Pearl Harbor attack before it happened and deliberately let it go ahead; and much more. The authors show the deception perpetrated against the American people. Softcover, 693 pages, #652, *$33*.

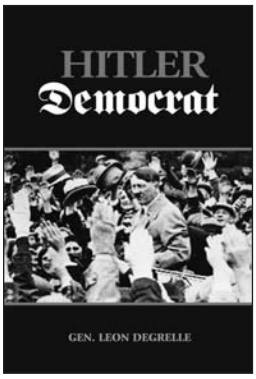
They Too Were Americans: The German-American Bund in Words, Photos and Artifacts. Here is an amazing inside view of the German-American Bund from interviews, personal diaries, hundreds of full color photos and artifacts compiled by the author, Scott Freeland. The true history of the German-American Bund—branded as traitors by many—can now be brought into accord with the facts in this comprehensive book that covers a subject too often neglected—or falsely covered—by mainstream historians. A high-quality R. James Bender production loaded with rare illustrations of all kinds of period object and personages. Hardback, 320 pages, #603, 562 photos—200 in full color, deluxe binding with endpapers, top-notch gloss paper, *$70*.

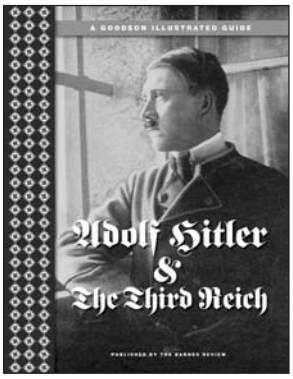
Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder. After his capture by the Allies after his plane crashed in Scotland during a secret flight to offer peace, Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 long years until he was murdered at age 93 in Spandau Prison. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—was kept secret. But all that has changed with the publication of *Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal and Murder* by Abdallah Melaouhi. Melaouhi spent five years with Hess, acting as Hess's medical aide at the Allied Military Prison in Spandau, up until the murder. Melaouhi got to know Hess as more than a "prisoner"—they became friends. For years he kept silent about his famous patient. But here Melaouhi gives us the entire untold story about Hess's time in Spandau, his brutal murder, the ongoing plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, reproductions of many documents Hess smuggled out of Spandau, rare photos, three appendices, *$25*.

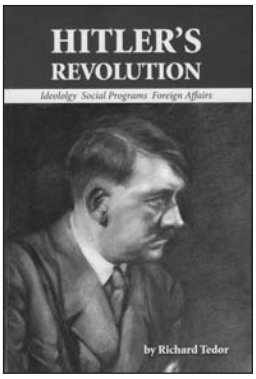
The Battle for Europe: Hidden Truths About the Second World War. Michael Walsh unravels the victors' propaganda and casts a new perspective on the European tragedy of 1939-1945. Contained in this work are insights and revelations you will not find anywhere else, dealing with the true origins of the conflict, Allied atrocities and cover-ups; a presentation from an objective viewpoint. Dozens of historical falsehoods about the war corrected with the hard facts. Softcover, 108 pages, #629, *$20*.

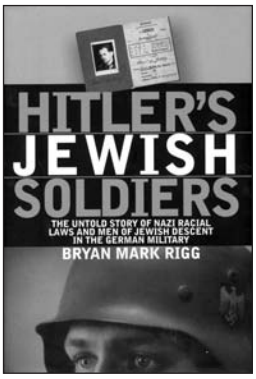
From the Kaiserhof to the Reich Chancellery. Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels's diaries from 1932 to 1933 provide a first-hand chronicle of the tumultuous time that saw Adolf Hitler propelled from his headquarters at the Kaiserhof Hotel into the office of chancellor of Germany. The day-by-day entries reveal long-suppressed facts about the campaign of terrorism waged against the NSDAP by the Reds, the clash with the Strasserites, the intrigues that forced the establishment to offer the chancellorship to Hitler, the burning of the Reichstag, the Jewish declaration of war on Germany, the counter-boycott and more. First published in Germany in 1933, this new edition has been completely reset and includes 18 appendices with English translations of articles taken from Goebbels's newspaper. High quality, B&W illustrated, softcover, 335 pages, 14 rare photos, #638, *$25*.

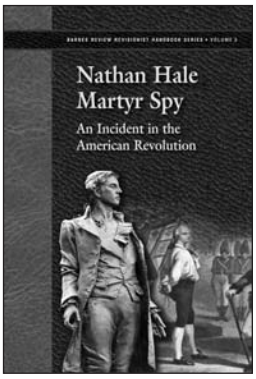
Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work. This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller when published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many important services that Goering rendered the German state. Although it is well known that Goering recreated the German air force, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains a brand new introduction by prolific Rhodesian scholar Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published, right through to his suicide in defiance of a vengeful Allied prison authority at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photographs, new introduction, indexed, #639, *$25*.








HITLER'S
JEWISH
SOLDIERS
THE UNTOLD STORY OF NAZI RACIAL LAWS AND MEN OF JEWISH DESCENT IN THE GERMAN MILITARY
BRYAN MARK RIGG



Even More Books on the WWII Era!

Hitler Democrat. When retired Waffen-SS General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from WWII—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed 14-volume series of works to be collectively titled "The Hitler Century." At the time of his death, the colorful, outspoken and exquisitely literate Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged and destroyed most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general's widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued for posterity. In this amazing volume of real history, Degrelle discusses the Versailles Treaty, the enigma of Hitler, Hitler's WWI experiences, Hitler's rise to power, the Beer Hall Putsch, Hitler's unification of the German state, the feud with Ernst Roehm, the political challenges of the 1930s, the 1932 Geneva Conferences, Benito Mussolini, Leon Blum, Tukhachevsky, Nuremberg and more. Includes large photo section. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30*.

Hitler's Jewish Soldiers. By Bryan Mark Rigg. The author, an American Jew who volunteered with the Israeli Army, concludes in this astonishing book that 150,000 soldiers of Jewish ancestry served admirably and without prejudice in the German army during World War II—and with the full knowledge of Hitler. He also says that these Jewish soldiers did not know anything of the so-called "holocaust" of their brethren and that they willingly laid down their lives for the Fatherland. Many pictures of Jewish soldiers and officers. Softcover, 443 pages, #330, *$18*.

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson and TBR. This B&W pictorial guide with accompanying text (minus the political correctness) gives readers insight into the real Adolf Hitler, without the obligatory establishment propaganda. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction the life of Hitler and the Third Reich. Perfect too for high school and college students. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; the trials of his youth; his WWI service record; his formation of the National Socialist German Workers Party; the social and cultural achievements of Hitler's Reich; his astounding economic advancements; Hitler's political achievements; Hitler and the WWII-era and more. Softcover, oversized 8.5-by-11-inch format, saddle-stitched, glossy color cover, 40 gorgeous pages, #528. 1-9 copies are *$15* each. 6-20 are *$12* each. 20 or more are just *$10* each.

Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs & Foreign Affairs. Liberal democracy's deadliest enemy, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany into an authoritarian, national socialist state advocating sovereignty of nations, advancement of labor, preservation of the white race and commerce based on exchange of wares. Hitler tackled his nation's bankruptcy, massive unemployment, Communist subversion and foreign domination. His programs restored German prosperity and independence in three years. Penetrating the shroud of vilification draping Hitler, the author draws on many disparate sources to describe what Hitler did and why. Softcover, 293 pages, #646, *$15*.

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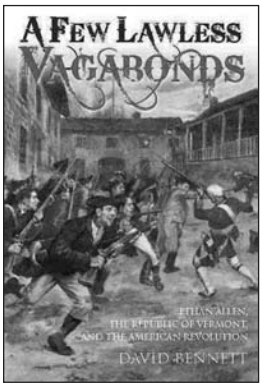
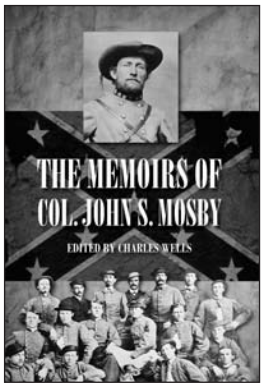
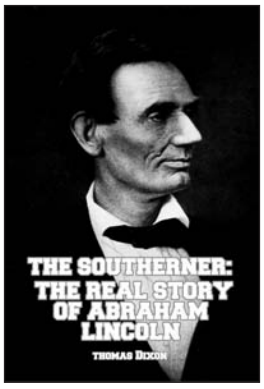
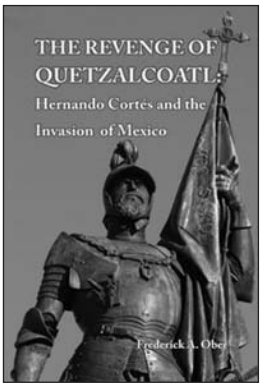
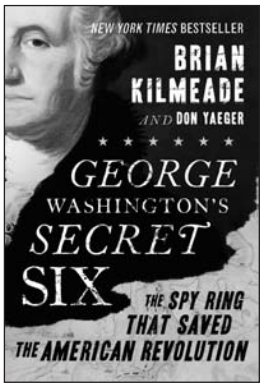









NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER
BRIAN KILMEADE
AND DON YAEGER
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S SECRET SIX
THE SPY RING THAT SAVED THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

American History Unleashed

***NEW!** Nathan Hale Martyr Spy: An Incident in the American Revolution.* By Charles W. Brown. Here's a brand new edition of the long-lost book—first written in 1899—now back from the memory hole. Hale is most famous for his willingness to give his life in the service of his country, uttering, on the gallows, words that were once taught to American school children. Here is the story of how this woefully amateurish spy came to find himself at the end of a hangman's noose. Also includes poetry and prose about Hale created by some prominent Americans—plus illustrations. A great gift for a patriot. Softcover, 100 pages, #672, *$12.*

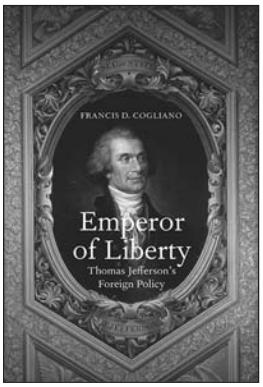
NEW! A Few Lawless Vagabonds: Ethan Allen, the Republic of Vermont & the American Revolution. *A Few Lawless Vagabonds* is a study of the three-way relationship between Ethan Allen, the Republic of Vermont (1777-1791) and the British province of Quebec, also known as Canada. The story is taken from the early days of the New Hampshire Grants (later Vermont) in the 1750s; the career of Ethan Allen starting with his political involvement over the legitimacy of the land grants; and the role of the British in Quebec and New York from the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1775 to 1783. he struggles of the Green Mountain Boys is also detailed. Hardback, 196 pages, #692, *$33.*

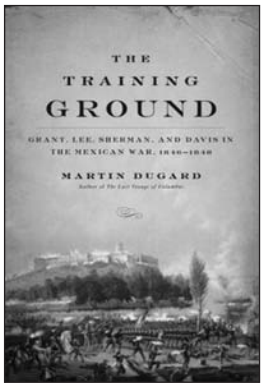
The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby. These are the uncensored memoirs of "The Gray Ghost," the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby struck fast and melted away before an effective pursuit could be organized by the Yankees. Mosby describes his capture of a Yankee general; answers accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the Battle of Gettysburg, reflects on the character of Grant and Lee, and provides his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more—including dispatches and letters from top figures. Foreword by Stan Rittenhouse. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, *$25.*

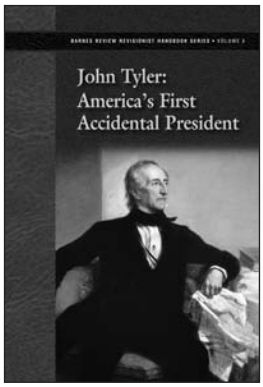
The Southerner: The Real Story of Abraham Lincoln. Did Abraham Lincoln have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we misinterpreted his intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the Hollywood myth, Abraham Lincoln's greatest desire was to free blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa or Central America. Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed in this engrossing work from Thomas Dixon Jr., the famed author of the Reconstruction Trilogy. Softcover, 351 pages, #649, *$26.*

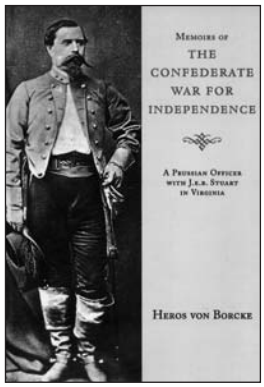
The Revenge of Quetzalcoatl: Hernando Cortez and the Invasion of Mexico. By Frederick A. Ober. Aztec legends warned of the return of a white, bearded god from across the seas who would destroy their civilization. This prediction came true with the arrival of Hernando Cortez. Leading a small band of determined Spaniards, Cortez and hundreds of thousands of Indian allies marched into the Aztec capital city and, after incredible adventures, finally laid waste to that metropolis and rebuilt it into modern-day Mexico City. Softcover, 148 pages, #644, *$15.*

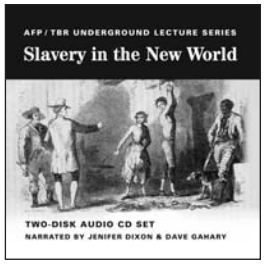
NEW! George Washington's Secret Six: The Spy Ring That Saved The American Revolution. When Gen. George Washington beat a hasty retreat from New York City in 1776, many thought the Revolution was over. Instead, Washington rallied—thanks in large part to a little-known, top-secret group called the Culper Spy Ring. Washington realized that he couldn't beat the British with military might, so he recruited a secret spy network to infiltrate New York. So carefully guarded were the members' identities that one spy's name was not uncovered until the 20th century, and one remains unknown today. But by now, historians have discovered enough information about the ring's activities to piece together evidence that these six turned the tide of the war. Brian Kilmeade and Don Yaeger have thus painted compelling portraits of Washington's "Secret Six" for the first time. Hardback, 256 pages, #685, *$28.*











More Books on American History . . .

Emperor of Liberty: Thomas Jefferson's Foreign Policy. NEW! This book—the first in decades to closely examine Thomas Jefferson's foreign policy—offers a compelling reinterpretation of his attitudes and accomplishments as a statesman during America's early nationhood. Beginning with Jefferson's stint as wartime governor of Virginia during the Revolution, and proceeding to his later experiences as a diplomat in France, secretary of state and vice president, Francis Cogliano considers how these varied assignments shaped Jefferson's thinking about international relations. The author then addresses Jefferson's two terms as president—his goals, the means he employed to achieve them and his final record. Cogliano documents the evolution of Jefferson's attitudes toward the use of force and the disposition of state power. He argues that Jefferson, although idealistic in the ends he sought to achieve, was pragmatic in the means he employed. Contrary to received wisdom, Jefferson was comfortable using deadly force when he deemed it necessary. Hardback, 302 pages, three maps, indexed, #680, *$33*.

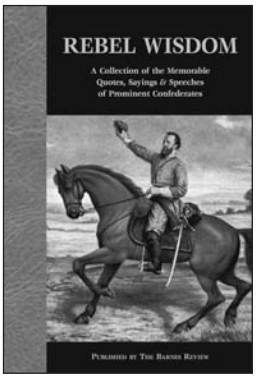
The Training Ground: Grant, Lee, Sherman, and Davis in the Mexican War, 1846-1848. By Martin Dugard. The author offers an account of the Mexican War of 1848, constructed around the experiences of the U.S. Army's corps of junior officers. Shaped by the common experience of West Point and tempered by battle, these comrades in arms (Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Jefferson Davis and William Sherman) matured into the leading generals and statesmen on both sides of the Civil War. Dugard introduces others as well, from Union artilleryman Henry Hunt to Confederate icon Stonewall Jackson, who also learned their craft fighting the Mexicans. At the war's end, Gen. Winfield Scott saluted West Point graduates as the key to America's victory. Dugard's spirited narrative animates a group of men whose force of character, professional skill and ability to think outside conventional limits revitalized the sclerotic U.S. army. A great book on a little-covered subject. Softcover, 464 pages, #562, *$23*.

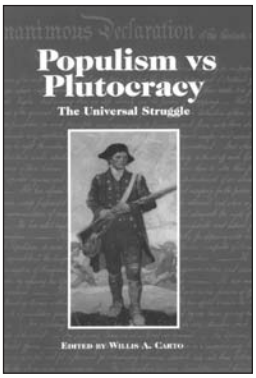
The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History. Almost everything you've been taught about U.S. history is wrong! It's because most textbooks and popular history books are written by left-wing academic historians who treat their biases as fact. But here's a Revisionist book to set the record straight. Professor Thomas Woods refutes a host of myths. Woods reveals facts that you never were taught in school, tells you about the books you're not supposed to read, and takes you on a politically incorrect tour of American history. Softcover, 380 pages, #424, *$20*.

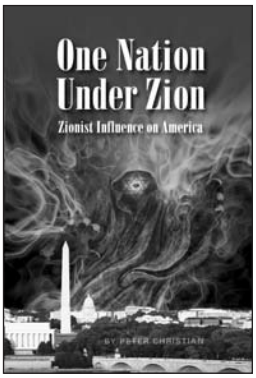
Slavery in the New World CD. AUDIO CD SET. This audio CD set by historian Jenifer Dixon is a shocker. According to the author, who quotes from many authoritative sources—almost all "politically incorrect"—you'll find out that the vast number of slaves and indentured servants brought to the Caribbean were white, and that life for them was a living hell. Young Irish girls were forced to mate with Africans to produce mulatto workers; tens of thousands of white indentured slaves with no chance of escaping; what slavery was really like in the Old South; white slaves in the Caribbean; black slave owners; more. Second CD includes narration of three of TBR's most popular articles over the years on the hidden side of slavery. Two-CD audio set, #655, *$20*.

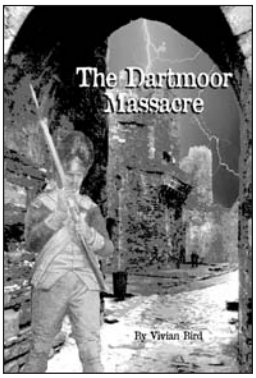
John Tyler: America's First Accidental President. Author Frank Jackson gives us the fascinating history of John Tyler, America's first "accidental" president, who assumed the presidency after the death of William Henry Harrison. Tyler served in a tumultuous era, with fractious debate waging over slavery, banking power, tariffs on foreign goods, the annexation of Texas and relations with Britain and China. High on the list of contentious issues the new president had to deal with was the possibility of domestic war breaking out during his term. So was Tyler a great president, a good president—or a bum? Softcover, 25 pages, #641, *$6*.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to
AMERICAN HISTORY
You think you know American history. But did you know:
★ The American "revolutionaries" were actually conservatives
★ The Puritans didn't steal Indian lands
★ FDR agreed to send a million Russian POWs back to Stalin
★ "Landslide Lyndon" Johnson stole his first Senate race
★ The War on Poverty made poverty worse
★ Hundreds of American liberals had secret ties to the Soviets
Thomas E. Woods, Jr., Ph.D.









Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian in J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry. This is the highly detailed personal memoir of Heros von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. An incredible story told by a man with an uncanny eye for detail—botanical, geographic, artistic, historical. A story you'll never read in any mainstream history book, von Borcke's eloquent style makes this a real gem. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$23.*

Rebel Wisdom: A Collection of Confederate Quotations. Assembled by the TBR staff. History is written by the victors. The history of the War of Southern Secession was no different. But in this powerful 60-page booklet we hear from the vanquished—both well known and obscure. Quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Quotes from Longstreet, Forrest, Quantrill, Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Also includes a list of top officers in the Southern military, leaders of the secessionist government, the Confederate Constitution, South Carolina's declaration of independence and more. Softcover, saddle stitched, 60 pages, #520, *$6.*

One Nation Under Zion: Zionist Influence on America. Have Jews founded an earthly kingdom right here in America? Who invented the term "anti-Semitism"? Is the banking industry the powerful sword of Zionism? Where did the Holocaust tale originate and why? Why were the Zionists bent on gaining the Holy Land instead of more hospitable tracts of land offered? How has political correctness been used to attain Zionist goals? Do Jewish forces pull the strings of power in America? This and more are revealed by Peter Christian. Softcover, 118 pages, #660, *$14.*

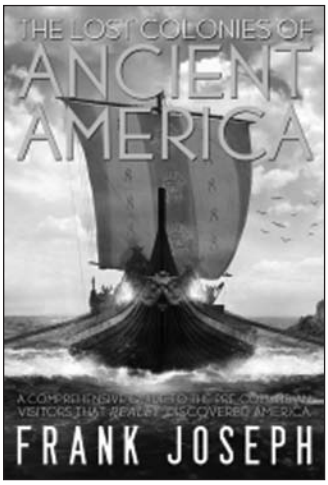
Populism vs. Plutocracy: The Universal Struggle. Here is a complete record of the history of American populism as embodied in the lives of America's populist heroes. Edited by Willis Carto, this book shows populism is the only obstacle to the New World Order. Hardback, 290 pages, #122, *$22.*

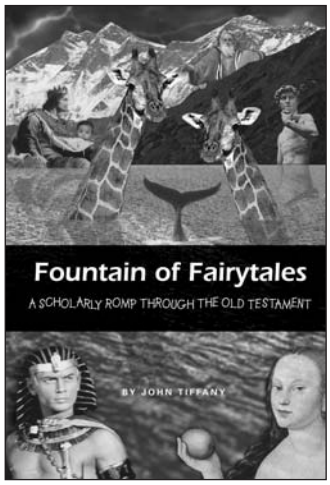
The Dartmoor Massacre: *A British Atrocity Against American POWs During the War of 1812.* By Vivian Bird. Seven unarmed American prisoners were killed and many more would die from the score that were wounded. The British garrison commander attempted to bury the dead before the prison doctor could produce a body count. Also includes: a list of killed and wounded and how they died; the ships from which most were impressed; depositions from eyewitnesses on all sides; little-known details of the massacre; photos and diagrams. Softcover, 104 pages, #319, $*7.*

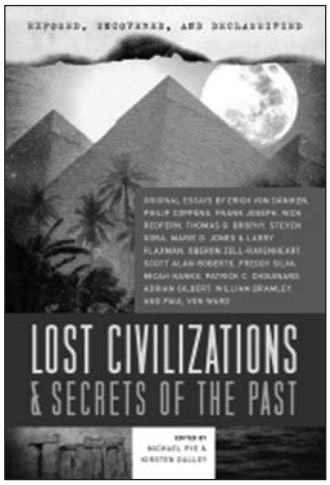
Willis Carto and the American Far Right. By George Michaels, Ph.D. This reasonably balanced book covers the tumultuous yet productive career of Willis Carto from its initial stirrings through the founding of Liberty Lobby, the creation of *The Spotlight* and the seeming ruination of Carto's publishing empire. But Carto fights back—and wins again. Rare photos. Hardback, 341 pages, #505, *$45. Just $15 for TBR readers while supplies last!*

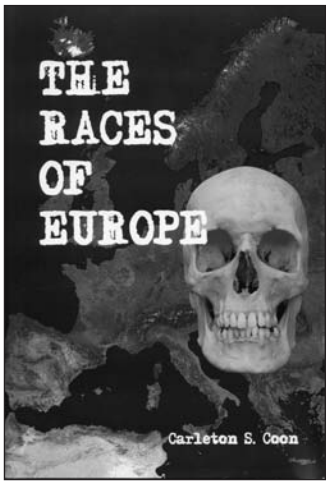
Tragedy and Hope. By Carroll Quigley—This famous history of the world in our time, published in 1966, immediately became an object of suppression. The author, a history professor, exposes the secret world of government. The Council on Foreign Relations tried to stop publication. Hardback, 1,348 pages, #37, *$40.*

The Barnes Review in Review Anthology: Contains articles on: Nazi space program; Brits hated Joan of Arc; Hitler's A-bomb; new facts about slavery; Bush Ghost of Africa; 28 problems with the holocaust; Willis Carto and the far right; legacy of Luther; Wilson and Palestine; death of Patton; WWII's dambusters; Arminius vs. the Romans; Civil War death camp; black blizzards of the dustbowl; sinking of the *Royal Oak;* Prussian in the Reb cavalry; America's race wars; traitors behind Germany's defeat; Lincoln's police state; Egypt visited America; riders of the Revolution; Templars in America; Stuttgart atrocity; who's in WWII's mass graves?; JFK's mystery mistress; Neanderthal DNA; Antony holocaust; Nebra Sky Disk; Rudolf Hess; real-life Zorro; eyewitness to Nagasaki; more! Quality color cover, perfect bound, 8.5" by 11", 160 pages, 48 articles, #605, *$15.*









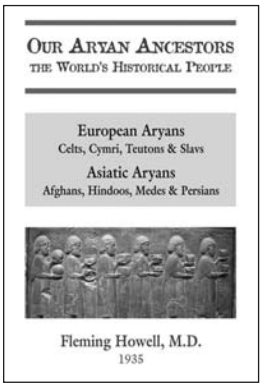
Ancient History

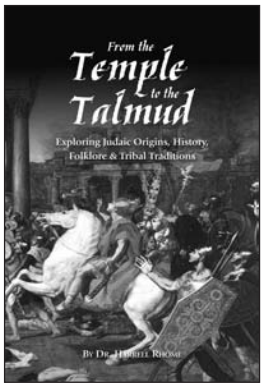
Ancient America: The Lost Colonies and Pre-Columbian Visitors Who Discovered America. Was America truly unknown to the outside world until Columbus "discovered" it in 1492? Could a people gifted enough to raise the Great Pyramid have lacked the skills necessary to build a ship that could cross the Atlantic? Did the Phoenicians, who circumnavigated the African continent in 600 B.C., never consider sailing west? Were the Vikings terrified of a transoceanic voyage? If so, how are we to account for an Egyptian temple in Tennessee or a metal plate with the image of a Phoenician in Utah? Who can explain the discovery of Viking houses outside of Boston? These enigmas are a tiny fraction of the physical proof for Old World visitors to our continent thousands of years ago. In addition, Sumerians, Minoans, Romans, Celts, ancient Hebrews, Indonesians, Africans, Chinese, Japanese, Welsh, Irish and the Knights Templar all made their indelible, if neglected, mark on our land. By Frank Joseph. Softcover, 320 pages, #663, *$18*.

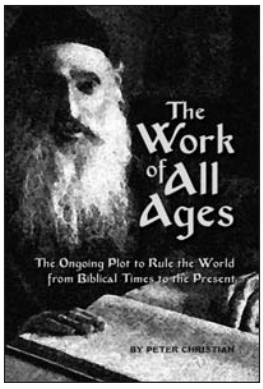
Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament. The Old Testament is one of the most amazing collections of stories ever assembled in the history of man. But does it prove the Jews have a legitimate claim to the Holy Land? Did the vast kingdoms of David and Saul ever really exist? In this book, author John Tiffany takes us on a whirlwind tour of the Old Testament, telling us which stories are pure balderdash—unsustainable through historic examination—and which have some basis in real archeology. Tiffany also tells us which tales have been borrowed from other cultures. If you want proof the entire Old Testament is a faithful transcription of the word of God, read no further, for this book is more of a fast-paced tour, not a dense religio-historical treatise. Softcover, 169 pages, indexed, #656, *$20*.

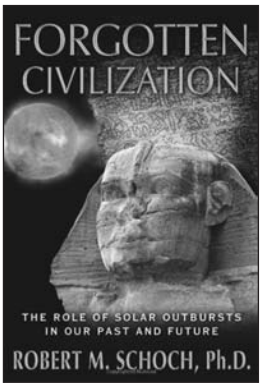
Exposed, Uncovered & Declassified: Lost Civilizations & Secrets of the Past. By Michael Pye and Kirsten Dalley. Original essays by 16 experts cover such questions as: Who built the pyramids and for what purpose? How advanced were the ancients? The Egyptian pyramids are examined, revealing the message they convey. Also covered are the mysterious Nabta Playa site in Egypt, archeological scandals, the Smithsonian's "loss" of Mayan skulls discovered in the Aleutians, evidence that Scotland's Picts originated in North America, an ancient Celtic network of roads that may be connected to a 4,000-year-old land-based reproduction—allegedly of the real Atlantis, the Garden of Eden, the Tree of Life, the great deluge, the sinking of Lemuria, what ancient civilizations knew about sound and resonance and much more. Softcover, 224 pages, #662, *$16*.

The Races of Europe. By Carleton S. Coon, anthropology professor at Harvard University. First published in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology. After a huge survey of the available data, Coon concluded that: The white race is a mixture of sapiens, neanderthal types and Mediterranean types; the Upper Paleolithic peoples are the indigenous peoples of Europe; the Mediterraneans invaded Europe during the Neolithic period; when reduced Upper Paleolithic survivors and Mediterraneans mix, a process of "dinarization" occurs, which produces a hybrid with non-intermediate features. Coon classified the white races after regions or archeological sites. Covered are the Brünn, Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Neo-Danubian, Lappish, Atlanto-Mediterranean, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Keltic, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric and Armenoid. Book contains the full set of photo plates that illustrate the expansive range of topics explored. Oversized softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, dozens of maps and charts, hundreds of photos, #608, *$40*.









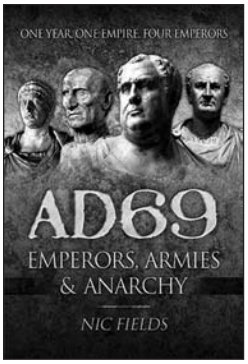
Our Aryan Ancestors: The World's Historical People. By Fleming Howell. The author takes you through the ancient history of the Aryans, explains exactly who they were (and are) and then takes you on a whirlwind tour around the globe to reveal the hidden history of the white race. Celts, Cymri, Teutons, Greeks, Romans, Minoans and Slavs are discussed in depth. The author also gives us a wealth of important insights into those he refers to as the Asiatic Aryans. These include the Afghans, Hindus, Medes and Persians. Softcover, 421 pages, #594, *$30*.

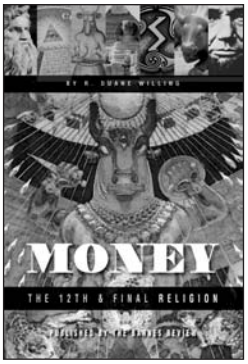
From the Temple to the Talmud. Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore and Tribal Traditions. In *From the Temple to the Talmud*, Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Not content to merely repeat the findings of previous researchers, Rhome offers a new interpretation of Jewish history, one that is sure to enrage some and leave others standing in ovation. Going back to primary and ancient sources, while also including research from scholars (many of whom are now considered too politically incorrect to cite by mainstream academicians), Rhome covers this expansive history in a lively style, accompanied by many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources. No doubt, after reading *From the Temple to the Talmud*, you will be well versed in this fascinating and vitally important subject, which Rhome refers to as "the camouflaged and conveniently convoluted chronicle of the people called the Jews." Genetics, religion, symbolism, customs, holy books, ancient enclaves, dispersions, banishments, secret societies, cultural origins, linguistics—this book has it all. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, *$25*.

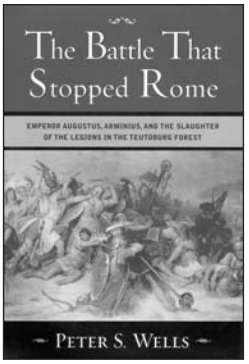
The Work of All Ages: The Ongoing Plot to Rule the World from Biblical Times to the Present. This book is a brief history of the Jewish people, from the days of Abraham to the present. From ancient times, the Jews are alleged to have had a vision of world supremacy, based on the belief that they are God's "chosen people." Today, many look forward to the coming of the Jewish messiah, who will lead them to rule the world from Jerusalem. The state of Israel, however, has no problem targeting the great Christian and Muslim centers of the world with nuclear weapons if it is threatened with destruction before this comes about. In 33 chapters, this book reviews some of the things that have been done over the centuries—often in great secrecy—to advance this agenda. Softcover, 230 pages, #585, *$25*.

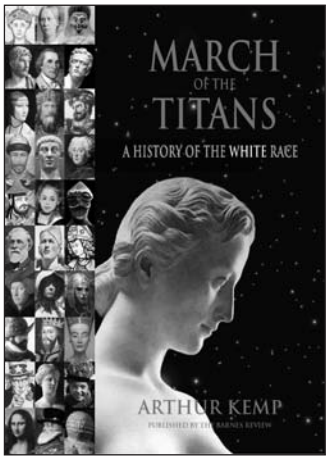
Forgotten Civilization:The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past and Future. By Robert M. Schoch. Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2500 B.C., geologist Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. This book demonstrates, based on the 12,000-year-old megalithic complex of Göbekli Tepe, that an advanced neolithic civilization existed thousands of years further back than believed possible. Schoch presents scientific confirmation of this advanced civilization that he says thrived at the end of the last ice age, the solar catastrophe that destroyed it, and what the evidence means for today. Softcover, 384 pages, #688, *$19*.

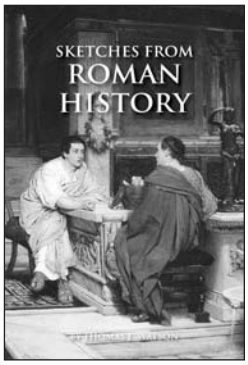
The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America. In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, author Steven Sora suggests, was to contact a Templar colony that might have been established in what is now Rhode Island by Henry Sinclair at in the 14th century. In his expedition log, Verrazano recorded that his only stay on this journey was at Newport Harbor, the site of a tower built like a Templar baptistery, a sacred sanctuary representing eternal life. This tower is a remnant of Sinclair's voyage to America nearly a century before that of Columbus (who had access to Sinclair's maps thanks to his wife—Sinclair's great-granddaughter). While Verrazano's mission succeeded in finding the tower, the colony itself eluded him. His backers then decided to resurrect the dream of Acadia—a place where they could aspire to higher knowledge without fear of church or state—by creating a new secret society that included Huguenots and Catholic Sulpicians. This Company of the Holy Sacrament would lay the foundations for Montreal. Softcover, 288 pages, #689, *$17*.






The Battle That Stopped Rome
EMPEROR AUGUSTUS, ARMINIUS, AND THE SLAUGHTER OF THE LEGIONS IN THE TEUTOBURG FOREST
PETER S. WELLS





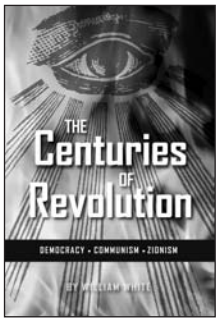
AD 69: Emperors, Armies & Anarchy. With the death of Nero by his own shaky hand, the ill-starred Julio-Claudian dynasty came to an ignominious end, and Rome was up for the taking. This was June 9, A.D. 68. The following year, commonly known as "the year of the four emperors," was one of Rome's worst. Who would sit upon the vacant throne in Rome and establish a new dynasty? The most ambitious and unscrupulous generals of the empire fell into a bloody struggle to decide who would wear the imperial purple. It was to take a tumultuous year of civil war and the death of three imperial candidates before a fourth candidate could come out on top, remain there, and establish for himself a new dynasty. In *AD 69*, Nic Fields narrates the twists and turns of this short, bloody—and extremely important—period of Roman history. Hardback, 256 pages, maps, plates, #694, *$35.*

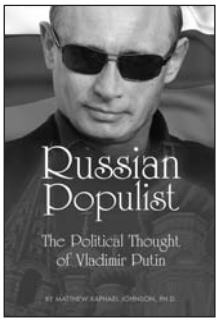
Money: The 12th & Final Religion. Author R. Duane Willing teaches us how "God Moloch" is moving with brute force for world control behind the myth called Israel. Moloch conceals the invention of credit based money. The key to usury is hidden in the legend of the Holy Grail. The history of money is traced from its earliest usage until the modern era. What secrets about money are hidden in the Bible? How have the moneylenders gotten people to worship money? It the worship of money a real religion? Find out in this unique take on global history and finance. Softcover, 193 pages, #508, *$17.*

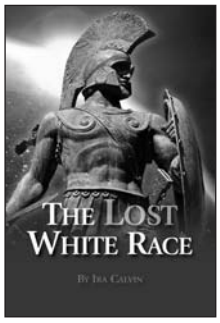
The Battle That Stopped Rome. In A.D. 9, a defector from the Roman military, known to the Romans as Arminius, led an army of Teutonic warriors who trapped and then ferociously butchered three entire Roman legions. The 20,000 soldiers killed were a quarter of the Roman army stationed north of the Alps. It was a blow from which the Roman empire never recovered and it unleashed a powerful Teutonic Europe. Details some impressive detective work by author Peter Wells on the actual site of the battle which was opened to researchers in the past decade. Softcover, 272 pages, #423, *$15.*

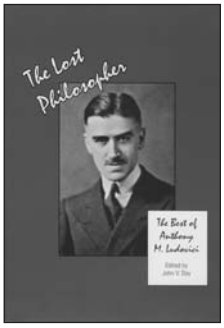
March of the Titans: A History of the White Race. By Rhodesian scholar Arthur Kemp. Here it is: the complete and comprehensive history of the White race, spanning 500 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. Most importantly of all, revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires, i.e., that all civilizations live and die according to their racial homogeneity. A nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution. This is a revolutionary new view of history and of the causes of the crisis facing modern Western Civilization, which will permanently change your understanding of history, race and society. Covering every continent, every White country both ancient and modern, and then stepping back to take a global view of modern racial realities, this book not only discusses the great achievements of ancient white civilizations, but also their worst calamities. The author, Arthur Kemp, spent more than 25 years traveling the globe to compile this book. There is no other book like it in existence—a book to pass on from generation to generation, so that all will know the true history of the White race. New deluxe softcover, signature sewn, 8.25-by-11 format, 592 pages, hundreds of B&W pictures, four-page color section, indexed, appendices, bibliography, more. High-quality softcover, 592 pages, #464, *$42.*

Sketches from Roman History. In this fascinating volume you'll read Roman history through the eyes of one of America's great populist heroes, Sen. Thomas E. Watson. Eight chapters on Roman leaders including vignettes on the reigns of Marius, the Gracchi, Pompey, Caesar, Octavius and King Jugurtha of Numidia. You'll also get Watson's unique take on the amazing saga of Antony and Cleopatra. Not the usual, dry accounts of the history of Rome, but a lively history from a much-admired American nationalist congressman. Beautiful color cover features the art of Lawrence Alma-Tadema. Softcover, 132 pages, #599, *$20.*









NATIONALIST & POPULIST HISTORY

Fearless & Godly: Pioneers for the Truth. NEW! This amazing compilation of information from Robert Alan Balaicius includes short biographical sketches on scores of influential Christians, many of whose accomplishments have been ignored. Includes bios of Luke and Dan Rader, Bosworth, Rev. Riley, James Gray, Rev. Merton Smith, Rev. Goard, Stough, Dr. Mordecai Ham, Henry Ford, Cameron, Gaebelein, Nilus, Luther, Pranaitis, Maj. Millingen, Marsden, Gwynne, Fry, Nesta Webster, Radziwill, Marshalko, Torrey, Rev. Herrstrom, Rev. Blessing, Goff, Rev. Winrod, Rev. Gerald Smith, Sloan, Fr. Coughlin, Feeney, Fahey, Pound, Sen. Lindbergh, Carr, Monast, O'Driscoll, Col. Beatty, de Poncins, Howard Rand, Prof. Totten, Dilling, Flynn, Gen. Moseley, Sen.McCarthy, Sen. Tenney, Lt. Col. Mohr, Rep. MacDonald, Rep. Findley, Mullins, Stimpson, Swinton, Hylan, Hunt, Van Hyning, Stormer, Gary Allen, Col. Sanctuary, Edmondson, Davies, Willis Carto, Texe Marrs, Freedman and more. Softcover, 280 pages, #674, ***$20.***

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism and Zionism. Author and activist Bill White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used for global mayhem. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, ***$25.***

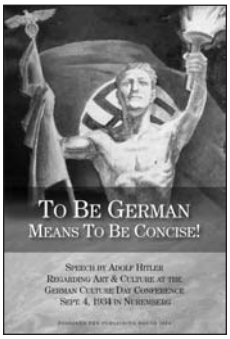
Behind Communism. By Frank L. Britton. Fully revised, expanded and updated from the original 1952 book, this work clearly shows that Communism grew out of Russian Judaism. Although the Soviet Union has disappeared, the ideology that underpinned that state—state-engineered economic and social egalitarianism—lives on, and is stronger than ever before in the West. Now completely updated to include postwar Communist movements in eastern Europe, Britain, America, South Africa and China, this book is the most detailed record yet of the Jewish role in Communism. Softcover, 237 pages, #632, ***$20.***

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin. Russian president Vladimir Putin is one of the most reviled politicians in the West. But his political and economic successes are too startling to be debated. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an acknowledged expert on Slavic and Russian studies. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, ***$25.***

The Lost White Race. By Ira Calvin. The author takes the stand that, as long as we are going to set the world in order, we might just as well decide right now that there will have be two worlds—a white world and a colored world. He maintains that if we do not do this, the white race will be dissolved, and in the end there will be only one world: a colored one. The author makes a strong and justifiable appeal for a setup wherein the white race can be assured of continued existence. Softcover, 184 pages, #661, ***$20.***

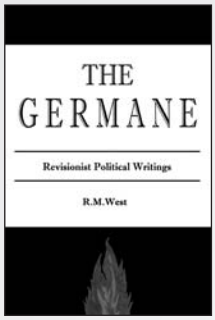
The Lost Philosopher: The Best of Anthony M. Ludovici. In the first decades of the 20th century, Anthony Mario Ludovici (1882-1971) was possibly Britain's most celebrated intellectual. One of the first and most accomplished translators of Nietzsche into English and a leading exponent of Nietzsche's thought, Ludovici was also an original philosopher in his own right. Ludovici wrote for the educated public, supporting himself by his writings. In nearly 40 books, Ludovici set forth his views on metaphysics, religion, ethics, politics, economics, the sexes, health, eugenics, art, modern culture and current events with a clarity, wit and honesty that made him famous. After WWII, Ludovici fell rapidly into obscurity. Why? Because he was a passionate, principled defender of aristocracy and conservatism and a critic of egalitarianism. Ludovici comments upon Christianity, liberalism, Marxism, socialism, feminism, multiculturalism, crass commercialism, popular culture and the denial of innate biological differences between individuals, as well as the envious hobbling of the gifted and the sentimental coddling of the mediocre by modern society. Softcover, 200 pages, #657, ***$15.***

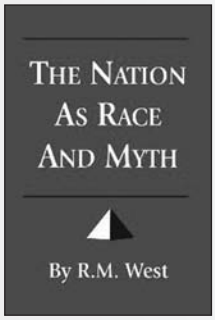
Two New Booklets from The Barnes Review . . .

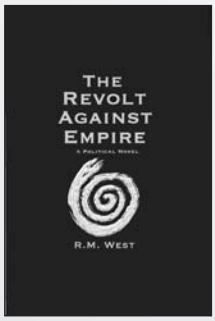


To Be German Means to Be Concise: A Speech by Adolf Hitler Regarding Art & Culture at the German Culture Day Conference, Sept. 4, 1934 in Nuremberg. Never before translated into English, Adolf Hitler discusses why he rejects "decadent" art and what kind of art he believed nurtured the European culture-soul. Which cultures did Hitler think were part of the Aryan tradition? And which did he think were poisoning the minds and hearts of the people of Germany? This booklet is also loaded with black and white photos of a wide variety of Third Reich artwork and architecture. TRanslated by Theresa Wettstein. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 32 pages, color covers, #701, 5.5 x 8.5, $5.

The Hungarian Terror: Béla Kun Strangles a Nation. Here is a short but powerful history of the brutal but little-known rule of Jewish Communist Béla Kun and his bloody henchmen in Hungary after World War II. Author Dr. Ed Fields describes—without the poison of political correctness—how Hungary was left is disarray after WWII, how Kun came to power, his alliance with Lenin and other radical Bolsheviks, how Kun ruled Hungary with an iron fist and how the Hungarian people finally rose up against his murderous regime and send him scurrying to Crimea with the blessing of Lenin. Many pictures of the perpetrators of the terror. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 61 pages, color covers, #702, 5.5 x 8.5, $7.







A TRILOGY OF POLITICAL & NATIONALIST THOUGHT

The R.M. West Collection

The Germane is a collection of unflinching Revisionist political writings by R.M. West that revisits the great conflicts which undermined the racial and cultural integrity of the Euro-American world in the 20th century and contributed to the cultural and racial strife we see today. A politically incorrect collection that would most likely be banned in multiple nations. Softcover, 222 pages, #448, *$13.*

The Nation as Race & Myth. By R.M. West. West's historical and political essay brings into focus the challenges facing the European race in the present and future, as well as examining its sustaining myths. Mr.West says in the foreword to the book: "The purpose of my book is to put forward a political argument. If, in doing so, a myth is created, so much the better. The modern world is impoverished by its lack of myths. Our ancestors knew the power of myth and we neglect that power at our peril. A myth can transform the universe with something even more powerful than facts—an idea." Softcover, 213 pages, #532, *$18.*

The Revolt Against Empire. By R.M. West. This political novel is the third in R.M West's trilogy. The three books together are, the author says, an experiment in New Nationalist writings. Neo-Nationalism is an expanded version of Nationalism in that's its allegiance is no longer to the abstract notion of a state, but rather to the earthly realities of a race and the unique myths and culture that nourish it. It is indisputable, says West, that a race is lost as a coherent whole if it reaches a point in its history where it no longer recognizes as vital the emblematic images of its founding myths. In a clever and engaging fashion, West crafts the book around realistic military dispatches of the year 2019 from a war between "the Globalist Empire" and the Euro-American Secessionist forces. Between chapters, fictional historian"John Henry York" fills us in on the events of the era. His diary entries predict a world that may be in fact be in our future. Who will win this race war that the massive forces of eastern Asia have brought against the white world? Find out in *Revolt Against Empire.* Softcover, 195 pages, #703, *$15.*

SPECIAL: All THREE books in the trilogy for just $35—save $11 (reg. $46)!

TBR DVDs

Hitler: The Unknown Soldier—1914-18. Adolf Hitler, the fighting man, is the subject of this chronicle of the future leader's combat experience as a foot soldier in WWI. Excerpts from Hitler's letters from the front, recollections of regimental comrades and evaluations by his officers paint a revealing portrait of a fearless loner who preferred battlefields to brothels, and kept the men he was frequently asked to protect at arm's length. DVD, English narration, color and B&W, 80 minutes, *$30*.

The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo DVD. The first of three movies made in 1940 under the National Socialist regime in Germany. A historical account of the Rothschild family's rise to fortune, set mostly in Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars, the movie reflected an ambitious political agenda. Beyond its indictment of Jewish intrigue and avarice, the movie aimed to show the "Judaification" of British society at Rothschild hands, and thus demonstrate why, in Joseph Goebbels' words, Britons had become "the Jews among Aryans." With its striking juxtaposition of Nazi social criticism and racial theory, its twin assaults upon Jewish and British character, and its deft recycling of many key facts surrounding the House of Rothschild, this film deserves far more notoriety than has been its due. English subtitles. DVD, B&W, 97 minutes, #576, *$30*.

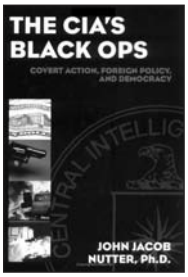
Victory in the West (Sieg im Westen). A film of the Supreme Command of the German army. This deluxe restored version of the Third Reich's most ambitious war documentary chronicles Hitler's lightning conquest of Holland, Belgium and France in 1940. The six-week campaign, marked by continuous combat and spectacular German victories, established the blitzkrieg as a bold strategy that revolutionized warfare. A combination of German newsreels and captured Allied footage are melded to produce an authentic and riveting record of the campaign. English subtitles. An IHF audio slide show presents lesser-known details about this campaign and the making of *Sieg im Westen*. DVD, 120 minutes plus 27 bonus minutes, #664, *$29*.

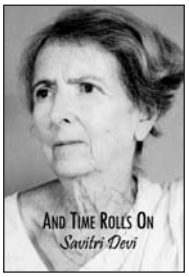
***Hitler's Constructions* (*Die Bauten Adolf Hitler's*).** An opening montage surveys the glories of earlier Gothic and Baroque construction, then points to Germany's architectural decay of the early 1930s, represented by the constructions of the Bauhaus School. Architectural salvation comes through Hitler's call for a new German art, ushering in an architectural legacy he wanted to endure 1,000 years. The sequences that follow illustrate the varieties of National Socialist construction including youth hostels, Nazi Party schools, bridge projects, the Autobahn, ministries and Party buildings, as well as the famous monumental works, such as the Zeppelinfeld and the Olympia Stadium complex in Berlin. DVD, rare B&W footage, English subtitles, 17 powerful minutes, #665, *$19*.

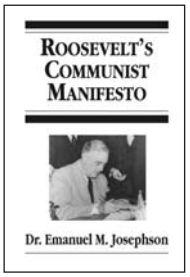
Gen. George S. Patton. Part of "The Big Picture Series." A riveting film biography of the amazing life of General George S. Patton Jr. Extensive footage of his famous 3rd Army rumbling into action during World War II and synchronous-sound speeches by the general are included. Includes fascinating footage of several major WWII battlefields 25 years later. Introduced by Walter Matthau and narrated by former President Ronald Reagan. DVD, 1960s, B&W, 56 minutes total, #667, *$13*.

Hitler's Blitzkrieg—Parts 1 & 2. Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle gives you his uncensored insights into the blitzkrieg, vividly describing the tumultuous events of the war's early years. In part 1, ride along as Germany storms Poland. In part 2, the Nazis blitz Holland, Belgium, France, Greece and Yugoslavia. 90 minutes each. Each retails for *$30*. Part 1 DVD: #421D; Part 2 DVD: #440D. English voice over. **BONUS:** BOTH for $*50*.

Triumph of the Will. *New remastered deluxe edition DVD.* Banned for more than 30 years, *Triumph of the Will* by Leni Riefenstahl generated perhaps the greatest moral and legal controversy in the history of cinema. It is now available, complete and uncut. The subject of the film is the 1934 Nazi Party convention. Staged annually at Nuremberg, the convention was a series of speeches by Nazi leaders and mass rallies involving thousands of people. The result is a fascinating expression of Hitler movement. Even today, *Triumph of the Will* is considered a masterpiece of cinematography. DVD, 110 minutes. 58 minutes of bonus features, color/B&W, #115D, *$30*.







More Must-Read Books from TBR . . .

Fighter General, the Life of Adolf Galland. By Col. Raymond Tolliver and Trevor J. Constable. This is the official biography of one of the most dramatic and controversial personalities within the Luftwaffe. Promoted at 29 to general, Galland's battles against the Allies are no less dramatic than his head-on battles with Hitler and Goering. Made head of the fighter pilots, Galland had to survive a maze of conflicts with the bureaucracy. Blamed for the defeat of the Luftwaffe, only Hitler's intervention saved him from suicide. 8.5" x 11." Richly illustrated with 140+ photos. Hardback, #134, 216 pages, ***$60***.

The CIA's Black Ops: Covert Action, Foreign Policy and Democracy. By John Nutter Ph.D.—Since 1947 the CIA has secretly worked to further U.S. power and overthrow governments. The vast array of CIA "black ops"—against Saddam and "terrorists," secret Afghan ops, the overthrow of Guatemalan leaders, plots against Castro, narcotics conspiracies, Mafia relations, and even plans to dupe top U.S. officials—are all discussed. # 311H, hardcover edition, 350 pages, ***$30***.

Ancient Iraq. By Georges Roux. Learn about the rich history of Iraq, obliterated by the U.S. over the past decade. Go inside Paleolithic caves and once-buried cities of the stone ages to the farms of the ancient inhabitants. You'll also read of the advanced civilizations of Iraq's past including the Hassuna, Jemdat-Nasr and Sumerian periods. Read legends of the Great Flood, Gilgamesh and the Akkadians; the pantheon of Sumer; the fall of Ur; and more. Phoenicians, Assyrians, Hittites, Arameans and Hurrians also covered. Softcover, 576 pages, #400, ***$16***.

Gold in the Furnace. A vivid and moving account of life in occupied Germany after World War II. Savitri Devi is scathing in her description of Allied brutality and hypocrisy: millions of innocent German civilians murdered from Allied firebombings and millions more driven from their ancestral homelands by Soviets, Czechs and Poles. More than 1 million POWs—many of them non-combatants—perished from purposeful starvation and exposure. Softcover, 292 pages, #430, ***$25***.

And Time Rolls On: The Savitri Devi Interviews. Edited by R.G. Fowler. This is an excellent primer on the beliefs of Devi while still encompassing an expansive range of topics. An unapologetic admirer of National Socialism and even more so of Hitler himself, Savitri thinks within a framework of a timeless Hindu and Indo-European world view. Believing Hinduism was the only religion perfectly compatible with National Socialism, she explains how the two philosophies can be melded together in a truly Aryan way. These interviews were originally conducted by oft-imprisoned Revisionist Ernst Zündel, but Mr. R.G. Fowler deserves rich praise for his painstaking editing. Softcover, 190 pages, #463, ***$22***.

Defiance by Savitri Devi. This is Devi's vivid and impassioned memoir; it details her arrest, trial and imprisonment for distributing National Socialist literature in occupied Germany in 1948 condemning Allied brutality and urging Germans to resist the occupation. Softcover, 399 pages, #512, ***$30***.

Roosevelt's Communist Manifesto. By Dr. Emanuel Josephson. (Written in 1955, this book incorporates a reprint of *The Science of Government Founded on Natural Law* by Clinton Roosevelt.) In *Roosevelt's Communist Manifesto*, Dr. Josephson walks us through the entire conspiracy and shows how FDR's Socialist-Communist-Illuminist polices fulfilled the dream of both Adam Weishaupt (the father of Communism) and Clinton Roosevelt for the United States. Communism's purpose actually was to overthrow governments throughout the world by revolution and to gain a world dictatorship for its bosses. Clinton Roosevelt's *Science of Government Founded on Natural Law* (written in 1841) is highly significant in American history. (Clinton was a distant cousin of Teddy and Franklin.) However it was basically a plagiarism of Adam Weishaupt's writings. Softcover, 128 pages, indexed, #592, ***$20***.

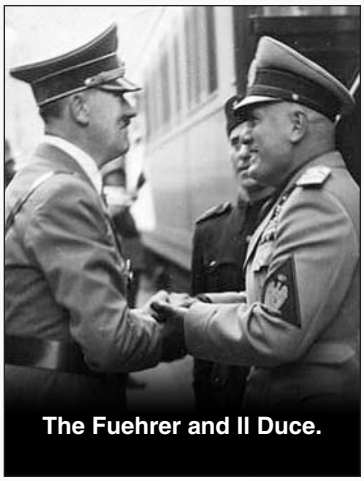
Churchill's War: Volume 2: Triumph in Adversity. Using never-before-published diary records from secret British archives, David Irving takes a close look at how Churchill's decision to prolong the war with Germany led to the ruination of the British empire. Hardback, 1,000+ pages, 59 photos, #447B, ***$45***.

Il Duce Driven Into Hitler's Arms

By Joaquin Bochaca
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

In 1935 six European powers dominated the African continent: England, France, Portugal, Belgium, Spain and Italy. The only independent countries were Liberia—practically, for political purposes, a U.S. colony—and Ethiopia.

On March 18, 1934, Mussolini declared before the Fascist Party Assembly that Italy needed to expand in Africa. Its territories of Cyrenaica and Libya, plus the barren landscapes of Somalia and Eritrea, were not sufficient for its population. The name Ethiopia was not mentioned, but no one could miss the meaning, as it was the only independent African territory bordering on Italian territories: Somalia and Eritrea.



The Fuehrer and Il Duce.

Naturally, England was alarmed. The Blue Nile had its source in Ethiopia, and on the Blue Nile depended the prosperity of Egypt, the "protector" of the Suez Canal—which in turn was the keystone of the whole British empire. London feared that the Italians might change the course of the river.

Moreover, if Italy seized Ethiopia the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan would be sandwiched between two Italian territories: Libya on the west, and Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somalia on the east. A powerful European colonial empire would thus be created, and dangerously near the old British Imperial Road, a route that, starting from Gibraltar, continued through Malta, the Suez Canal, Aden, Socotra, Ceylon (or Sri Lanka) and Singapore, ending in Hong Kong. Clearly England could not permit this. The sacred English national egoism could not tolerate Italy seizing Ethiopia.

So London gave economic and military aid to the negus of Ethiopia, while the League of Nations approved an entire program of international sanctions against Italy.

Before this indirect Anglo-Italian confrontation occurred, Mussolini had placed great value on his friendship with England and France. He had also received Hitler, who—if we are to believe the testimony of Count Ciano, foreign minister and son-in-law of the Duce—had made a poor first impression[1]. Moreover, Mussolini had been a close friend of the Austrian Prime Minister Engelbert Dollfuss, whose death at the hands of Austrian Nazis had made a painful impression on him. He had opposed the "Anschluss" or union of Austria and Germany, and had taken discriminatory measures against ethnic minorities in South Tyrol, called by the Italians the "Alto Adige."

To top it off, Mussolini had participated in the Conference of Stresa, which was nothing less than a mutual alliance between England, France and Italy. The pact, signed at Stresa on Jan. 11, 1935, completed the military and political encirclement of Germany on the south.

But the so-called Stresa Front would have a short life, because it could not withstand the effects of the Italo-Ethiopian war. Mussolini denounced the Stresa agreement, while Hitler extended to him a diplomatic hand, supporting him morally and materially against the direct and indirect pressure from England. To the oil embargo imposed by the English against Italy, Mussolini replied by buying synthetic fuels from Germany. This would allow the Italians to conclude the war victoriously on May 5, 1936 with the occupation of Addis Ababa, while the negus took shelter in London.

In France the Popular Front governed, with Leon Blum at its head. For Blum, Mussolini was not a head of state but merely "the murderer of the Socialist Giacomo Mateotti," and he refused to meet with the Duce, who had requested an audience. This diplomatic slap was too much. Mussolini turned to Germany, whose regime had many ideological points in common with his. The Western democracies had pushed Mussolini into Hitler's arms.

The German-Italian friendship would deepen during the war in Spain, in which Rome and Berlin helped the Nationalist troops of Gen. Franco while the government in Paris, dominated by the Popular Front, chose the other side. Moscow (and to a lesser extent Washington) positioned itself resolutely at the side of Paris. As for London, it demonstrated a very faint—and platonic—friendship with the Republicans. ✦

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NOTE:
1 Galeazzo Ciano: *Memoirs*.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. This article was translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Alleged 'Ardeatine Assassin' Sets the Record Straight

Capt. Erich Priebke reflects on his 100 years as an eyewitness to history-making events with dignity and a keen eye for the truth

Erich Priebke (1913–2013) was a German captain in the SS police force serving in WWII Italy. After Germany's defeat, he asked for and received help from a Catholic bishop stationed in Rome and managed to escape to Argentina on a Vatican passport. There he lived for the next 50 years. In 1996 he was convicted of war crimes in Italy for participating in the executions at the Ardeatine caves in Rome in 1944 in which the Germans killed 335 Italians for the killing of 42 German soldiers by dynamite bombs placed by Communist/Trotskyite terrorists. Priebke might have forever remained a free man, but, in 1994, he agreed to talk about the events publicly. He was soon thereafter extradited to Italy for trial. Generally speaking, reprisal killing like the ones at the Ardeatine Caves are a fact of war. This outstanding interview of Erich Priebke was conducted by his lawyer, Dr. Paolo Giachini, a few months before Priebke's death.

Interview by Dr. Paolo Giachini
Translated by James Damon

Question: Herr Priebke, several years ago you stated that you never deny your past. Now that you are 100 years old, do you still think that?
Priebke: Yes. Long ago I made the decision to remain true to myself.

Question: So, do you still consider yourself a National Socialist?

Priebke: Loyalty to our past determines our convictions and our character. This is the way I view the world and my ideals. It is what was once our German *Weltanschauung*, the way we view the world. It is what still determines my sense of honor and my self-respect.

Politics is something different. National Socialism perished with the defeat of Germany, and today there is no longer any prospect of its continuation.

Question: Does this *Weltanschauung* that you mention also include "anti-Semitism"?

Priebke: If you want to discover the truth with your questions, you must stop using certain clichés and prejudices, because to criticize does not mean to exterminate.

Since the early 20th century the conduct of the Jews has been widely criticized In Germany. The fact that Jews exercised enormous economic and political power, even though they were a very small part of the population, was considered unjust. Today it is still a fact that, if we consider the 1,000 richest and most powerful men in the world, we must acknowledge that a very large number of them are Jews, Jewish bankers and Jewish owners of multinational corporations. Especially after Germany's defeat in World War I and under the yoke of the Versailles Dictate, Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe led to a catastrophe in

Germany. This was caused by their sudden immense accumulation of capital at a time when the overwhelming majority of Germans were suffering severe poverty under the Weimar Republic. In this climate of desperation the usurers greatly increased their wealth, which caused feelings of frustration and resentment toward the Jews.

Question: What is your opinion about the old story that Jews are allowed by their religion to practice usury, while this is forbidden for Christians?

Priebke: This is certainly not my idea. You have only to read Shakespeare or Dostoyevsky to realize that, in the historical perspective, such problems with the Jews have existed from Venice to St. Petersburg. This does not mean that Jews were the only usurers, however. I agree with the poet Ezra Pound, who said, "I see no difference between a Jewish usurer and an Aryan usurer."

Question: Do all these things justify anti-Semitism?

Priebke: No, Jewish usury does not mean that there are no upright and honorable Jews. I repeat what I just said: Anti-Semitism implies unconditional hatred. Even during the long years of my persecution, I, an old man deprived of my freedom, always rejected hatred. I choose not to hate even those who hate me. I insist on nothing but the right to criticize, and I always explain the reasons for my criticism. I would also like to point out that, because of their unique religion, many Jews consider themselves superior to other peoples. They identify themselves with "God's chosen people" as mentioned in the Bible.

Question: Didn't Hitler also speak of the superiority of the "Aryan" race?

Priebke: Yes, Hitler also succumbed to ideas of racial superiority, and this caused certain errors from which there was no returning. However, one has to consider that racism was the norm all over the world. It was not just a popular belief, it was enshrined in law and government. Even after white Americans ceased being slave dealers and importing black Africans, they continued being highly racist, and they practiced official discrimination against black people. Hitler's first "racial laws" did not restrict the rights of Jews any more than Americans restricted the rights of Negroes in many states of the United States.

The same was true of English discrimination against Asian Indians. The French acted no differently toward their so-called inferiors in their colonies. We won't even mention the treatment of ethnic minorities in the old Soviet Union.

Question: In your opinion, what brought about the escalation of discrimination against Jews in Germany?

Gestapo Hauptsturmfuehrer Erich Priebke was "a Christian, a faithful soldier," in the words of his friend Florian Abrahamowicz, a Catholic priest of Jewish origin. Priebke's parents died when he was young, and he was raised by an uncle before taking a job as a waiter in various locations, including the Italian Riviera. From 1936 he worked for the Gestapo as an interpreter; because of his knowledge of Italian he was based in Rome from 1941. He was ordered to execute 330 Italians in reprisal for the 33 German policemen killed instantly by Italian Communist terrorists, but after the reprisal was finished it was realized that 335 had been killed due to a mistake. (In fact, an additional nine Germans eventually died from their wounds, for a total of 42.) But even so, killing ten for one was moderate, since many National Socialist leaders believed 30-50 civilians should be killed for every German soldier or policeman murdered by partisans. The controlled media claims Priebke also "signed off on the transport of Italian Jews to death camps operated by SS Chief Adolf Eichmann." However, there is no evidence death camps existed, and as Priebke pointed out, "We needed the train cars for other things" than transporting Jews. After his death, Priebke's coffin was seized by Italian authorities and buried in a secret location so that his grave would not become a place of pilgrimage.

Priebke: The situation became radicalized and ever more intense. It turned into German Jews, Americans, British and then global Jewry on one side and Aryan Germany on the other. The situation forced the German Jews into an increasingly difficult position. The decision to impose restrictions on Jews in Germany made life ever more difficult for them. In November 1938, a Jew named Grünspan killed a member of our consulate in France, Ernst von Rath, as a protest against Germany. The result was *Reichskristallnacht*, in which groups of demonstrators throughout the Reich smashed windows of Jewish shops. After that the Jews were treated strictly as enemies.

After coming to power, Hitler initially encouraged the Jews to leave Germany. Ultimately, in a climate of great and growing distrust of Jews caused by war, boycotts and open conflict with global Jewish organizations, the Jews in Germany were interned in camps as enemy populations. This was of course a catastrophe for many innocent families.

Question: So, in your opinion, were Jewish sufferings their own fault?

Priebke: Jewish suffering was inextricably connected with the war, and there was guilt on both sides. There was guilt on the side of the Allies who unleashed World War II against Germany after the partitioning or repartitioning of Poland. This was a region in which the large ethnic German population was exposed to constant depredations, a region that had been placed under control of the newly resurrected Polish state by the Dictate of Versailles. Nobody raised a finger against Stalin's Russia on account of the partitioning. On the contrary, at the end of the conflict, which ostensibly came about to defend Poland against German aggression, Stalin was rewarded with all of Eastern Europe, including all of Poland.

> "If you want to discover the truth, you must stop using clichés. To criticize does not mean to exterminate."

Question: Apart from political revisionism, do you sympathize with historical Revisionism?

Priebke: I am not sure just what "revisionism" means. If we are talking about the Nuremberg Tribunal I can only say that it was political theater. It consisted of fantastic show trials staged for the sole purpose of depicting the German nation and its leaders as inhuman monsters. Its aim and purpose was to slander our defeated nation, which was completely unable to defend itself.

Question: What is your basis for this allegation?

Priebke: What can you say about a self-appointed "court" that prosecutes only the crimes of the vanquished while ignoring those of the victors? What can you say about such a "court," in which the victors are simultaneously accusers, prosecutors and judges and impose unique new criminal laws *ex post facto* merely in order to convict?

Even President John F. Kennedy called the Nuremberg trials "disgusting." In his words, they "violated the American Constitution in order to punish a defeated enemy."

Question: Even if, as you allege, the "crimes against humanity" for which German leaders were convicted in Nuremberg had not previously existed as such, but were first so designated by the international tribunal, must it not be said that the charges were based on horrible crimes?

Priebke: Consider that at Nuremberg the Germans were prosecuted for the Katyn Forest massacre. Then in 1990 Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev admitted that some of these same prosecutors had ordered the murders of 20,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest. In 1992 President Boris Yeltsin published the original document ordering the executions, which was signed by Stalin.

The Germans were even accused of having made soap from Jewish corpses. Bars of "Jew soap" were exhibited in museums in Israel, the United States and other countries. It was not until 1990 that a professor at the University of Jerusalem finally admitted that "Jew soap" was a hoax.

Question: Yes, but the concentration camps were not inventions of the Nuremberg Tribunal, were they?

Priebke: In those terrible war years there was natural expediency in interning civilian populations that were considered a threat to national security. Every country did that. In the United States, persons of Japanese descent were interned whose ancestors had immigrated generations before. Germany also interned civilian populations that it considered a threat.

Question: But in American concentration camps there were no gas chambers, were there?

Priebke: As I have said, a great many bogus charges were manufactured for propaganda purposes. As for homicidal gas chambers in German camps, we are still waiting for proof of such allegations. The internees of course had to work. Many of them worked outside the camps during the day and returned in the evening. The severe manpower shortage during the war is incompatible with allegations of internees standing in line to be murdered in gas chambers.

The danger of using a gas chamber extends beyond its immediate vicinity and would have been hazardous for

Reprisal was legal under the laws of war during World War II, although not legal today. Two famous reprisals were carried out by Germany during that war: Oradour-sur-Glane, in France, and that against Italian partisans at the Ardeatine Caves in Italy. The entrance to the caves is shown above. What a difference 70 years make: What everyone called a reprisal in 1944 is now called "genocide." Instantly killed by Italian Communist partisan terrorists with a TNT bomb hidden in a rubbish cart were 33 German policemen, while 15 other assassins acted as lookouts and/or shot at the Germans in the mayhem. At least two civilians, including an 11-year-old boy, Pierro Zuccheretti, perished in the blast, while more would die over the next two days—42 Germans died, all told. In reprisal, 335 Italians, 28 of them Jews, were slain. Lower picture shows Erich Priebke, leader of the German reprisal, and his lawyer in 2010. Priebke denied responsibility for the reprisal, saying he was just following orders. The appeals court, using *ex post facto* law, decided he was guilty of murder.

everyone in the camp, including the guards. It is an absurd idea that millions of people could have been sent to their deaths in this way, at the same place where large numbers were living and working. As a practical matter, it is impossible.

Question: When did you first hear of a plan to exterminate Jews in gas chambers?

Priebke: I was a prisoner in an English camp along with Walter Rauff[1] when I first heard of such a thing. We were both amazed. We could not believe such a terrible story: homicidal gas chambers to murder men, women and children. I discussed the matter with Col. Rauff and other prisoners for days on end.

We all belonged to the SS, and were all party members, serving in various capacities, but nobody had ever heard of such a thing. Just imagine: Many years later I learned that Rauff, who shared many a hard loaf with me in prison, had been accused of inventing mysterious "mobile gas vans." No one who knew Walter Rauff could have come up with such a notion.

Question: What about the eyewitnesses to the existence of gas chambers?

Priebke: No homicidal gas chambers were ever found except for one at Dachau, which the Americans built after the war. Judicial or historical evidence simply does not exist. The statements and confessions of camp commandants, the best known of which is Rudolf Hoess of Auschwitz, would be unacceptable in any real court of law. His admissions were wildly self-contradictory. He was severely tortured at Nuremberg, then gagged and hanged at the insistence of the Russians. In the absence of evidence, confessions of defendants and statements of witnesses were vitally important for the prosecutors. Reliance on coercion in cases where the defendants or witnesses refused to confess or testify was inevitable, and it included threats against family members. From my own experiences as a prisoner of war, as well as those of friends, I am familiar with the methods used to force confessions from German prisoners, who often did not understand English and could not read what they signed. The treatment of German prisoners in the Russian camps is now widely known: The prisoners were simply forced to sign whatever was placed before them.

Question: Do you consider the alleged millions of

deaths in concentration camps nothing but an invention of the victors?

Priebke: I was personally familiar with the German camps. The last time I visited a camp was Mauthausen in May of 1944 in order to interrogate the son of Pietro Badoglio.[2] I spent two entire days there and observed the huge kitchens in operation to feed the inmates. Mauthausen even had bordellos—it had everything, except gas chambers! Unfortunately a great many people died in those camps at the end of the war, but it was not because they were murdered. Harsh conditions, starvation and lack of care at the end of the war caused their doom.

Civilian tragedies were not restricted to concentration camp inmates, however. They were the order of the day throughout Germany, primarily because of the Allied carpet bombings of cities.

Question: Do you trivialize the tragedy of the Jews during the holocaust?

Priebke: There is little to trivialize. Tragedy is tragedy. We should be concerned with historical reality rather than "trivialization." It obviously was in the interest of the victorious powers to avoid being held responsible for the atrocities they committed. They totally destroyed entire cities in Germany in which there was not a single German soldier in order to kill as many women, children and elderly people as possible. Their intention was to break our will to fight.

This was the fate of Dresden, Hamburg, Luebek, Berlin and many other cities. Our enemies exploited the advantage of their heavy bombers to target civilians in their homicidal frenzy. The same fate befell the population of Tokyo, and then, with the atomic bomb, Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Because of these unsurpassed atrocities against civilian populations, it was necessary for the victors to invent bizarre stories of atrocities that they alleged were committed by Germany. They depicted Germans as satanic creatures that Hollywood made into horror movies. Little has changed in the propaganda of the global power elite since World War II: They still see themselves as "exporting democracy" with "peace missions" against "scum." In the process they manufacture images of their targets as "terrorists" bent on committing ever more monstrous atrocities. In actuality, they attack everyone who does not submit to their demands, primarily with their air forces. They delight in mowing down masses of civilians and soldiers who lack the means to defend themselves. In the course of "exporting democracy" to one country after another it happens that their "humanitarian interventions" result in the establishment of puppet governments that serve their economic and political interests.

Question: How do you explain unambiguous evidence of atrocities such as photographs and films of concentration camps?

Priebke: These films are in fact more evidence of falsification. Almost all of the pictures of "German death camps" are of Bergen-Belsen. That was a camp that various agencies created by bringing inmates who were unable to work from all the other camps. There was a huge convalescent facility there, which tells us a great deal about the intentions of the Germans. It would be very odd to construct such facilities for prisoners who were going to be gassed. By 1945 the Allied bombing raids had left the camp without food, water, medicines and other supplies to combat raging epidemics of typhus and dysentery, which killed many thousands of inmates. The horrific movie of the camp was made in April 1945 after Bergen-Belsen had been devastated by the epidemics. The movie was made specifically for propaganda purposes by Alfred Hitchcock, the masterful English producer of horror films. The cynicism and total absence of human feeling in the movie are indeed horrifying.

For many years Hitchcock's movie has been broadcast on TV accompanied by somber background music. It unscrupulously deceives the public by linking terrible scenes with gas chambers that did not exist. Pure falsification!

Question: So, in your opinion, the reason for this deception was to cover up or trivialize the atrocities of the victors?

Priebke: Yes, this was true even at the beginning. Gen. MacArthur followed the Nuremberg scenario with the Tokyo Trials in Japan. In that case the victors again thought up novel crimes and atrocities that ended with the death of the accused by hanging in order to criminalize the Japanese, who had already suffered atomic weapons of mass destruction. The Allies even accused the Japanese of cannibalism.

Question: Why do you say it was "at the beginning" that the victorious powers used deceptions to cover up their own atrocities?

Priebke: Because after that, the Zionist state of Israel began using the "holocaust" story for its own benefit. It profited in two ways. The first way is explained very well by Prof. Norman Finkelstein, the son of Jews who were interned at Auschwitz. In his book *The Holocaust Industry*[3] he explains how "*shoah* business" brought many billions of dollars in damages and reparations to Israel and Zionist organizations. He refers to this as "regular organized extortion."

The second way Israel benefits from the "holocaust" is explained by Sergio Romano, who no one considers a Revisionist. Following the war in Lebanon, Israel realized

that exaggerating and accentuating the dramatic elements in "holocaust" literature gives it advantages in its territorial disputes with Arab countries. This gives Israel a kind of diplomatic immunity.

Question: All over the world people refer to the holocaust as "extermination." Do you deny or have doubts about that?

Priebke: The propaganda of the global power elite is indeed overwhelming. A historical subculture is manipulating the world's conscience by playing on our human emotions. The younger generations in particular are being brainwashed in school, besieged with gruesome stories that suppress their ability to think critically or form individual opinions. As I stated earlier, the world has been waiting for nearly 70 years for evidence of the atrocities for which we Germans are blamed. The historians have not found a single document supporting the existence of homicidal gas chambers. Not a single written order, instruction, report by a government agency or communication by personnel. There is absolutely nothing. In the total absence of documentation the judges at Nuremberg pointedly assumed that the German program for a "permanent solution to the Jewish problem," which provided for the deportation of Jews to Madagascar[5] or other locations in the East, was a secret code phrase for "extermination." How absurd!

"The younger generations are being brainwashed in school, besieged with gruesome stories that suppress critical thinking."

In 1941, while the war was fully under way and we were still winning in Africa as well as Russia, the Jews were encouraged to leave Germany voluntarily, and then they were more strongly encouraged to leave. Only after the war had been under way for more than two years did Germany introduce measures to limit their freedom.

Question: If evidence such as you mention—that is, a document signed by Hitler or someone else in the hierarchy—were found, what would be your reaction?

Priebke: In that case I would propose a rigorous investigation of the crimes indicated.

Any use of force against groups that does not take individual responsibility into consideration is unacceptable and should be condemned, absolutely and without exception. Extermination is what happened to the Indians in America, the kulaks in Russia, the Italian *foibe* victims of the Communist Yugoslav partisans in Istria and the Armenians in Turkey. It is what happened to German prisoners in the American, French and Soviet death camps in Germany after the war officially ended.

Some died on orders of Gen. Eisenhower, others on orders of Stalin. Both Eisenhower and Stalin deliberately ignored the Geneva Convention in ordering those atrocities. All crimes against humanity must be unambiguously condemned, and this includes persecutions of the Jews. I mean real persecutions, not false and hate-filled allegations invented for propaganda purposes.

Question: Do you admit the possibility that evidence of exterminations by Germans at the end of the war might have eluded historians and could someday come to light?

Priebke: I just stated that certain crimes must be condemned unconditionally. In the extremely unlikely event that we should one day find real evidence of the use of homicidal gas chambers in German concentration camps, then the imperative for prosecution of whoever planned and carried out such crimes would be unequivocal.

In my long life I have learned that surprises never end, but in the case of homicidal gas chambers I feel absolutely safe in my conclusion. For almost 70 years the German documents confiscated by the victorious powers have been minutely examined by hundreds of professional historians; thus it is extremely unlikely that they will find any such evidence in the future. It is unlikely for another reason as well: Even while the war was still under way, Germany's enemies had begun spreading rumors about mass murders in our concentration camps. I am referring to the Allied declaration of December 1942 in which they speak of "barbarous atrocities" against Jews in Germany and demand punishment of those responsible. By the end of 1943 they were not only continuing their usual propaganda, they were manufacturing falsified evidence of atrocities.

The first news I had of this came from my comrade Maj. Paul Reinicke, who served as chief of the escort of Reichsmarshal Goering, the No. 2 man in our government. When I last saw him he informed me of Allied plans for systematic falsifications. Goering was furious because he considered the falsifications scurrilous and outrageous.

Before he committed suicide he denounced the falsifications in the strongest possible terms before the Nuremberg Tribunal.

I later received additional information about Allied falsifications of evidence from Chief of Police Ernst Kaltenbrunner, who succeeded Heydrich. Kaltenbrunner too was sent to the gallows following the show trials. I visited him shortly before the end of the war in order to report on the evidence pertaining to the treachery of King Victor Emmanuel. Kaltenbrunner informed me that the enemy

propaganda agencies were busily manufacturing falsified evidence of atrocities and gruesome concentration camp stories about German brutality. He said the enemy propaganda ministries had reached agreement on details of a unique procedure for dealing with the losing side.

Most significant of all I met Gen. Kaltenbrunner's close colleague, Gestapo Chief Heinrich Mueller, in August 1944. I was admitted to officer school on his recommendation, so I was greatly indebted to him, and he liked me as well. He was sent to Rome in order to assist in a personal problem of my commander, Col. Herbert Kappler. At that time the American Fifth Army succeeded in breaking through at Cassino while the Soviets were entering Germany. The war had already been lost.

Mueller invited me to his hotel, where, on the basis of mutual confidence, I ventured to question him on further details of the Allied plans for postwar Moscow-type show trials. Mueller informed me that through our espionage network we had received explicit indications that, in expectation of victory, the enemy was manufacturing evidence of German atrocities in order to stage spectacular trials. The purpose of these trials would be to criminalize Germany.

He knew many exact details and was seriously concerned. He said our enemies could not be trusted to conform to international norms because they were completely unscrupulous and had no concept of honor whatsoever. I was still rather young and did not give his words the credence they deserved, but everything turned out exactly as Gen. Mueller had said. He knew the names of the enemy propagandists who, as we know today, concocted the stories about exterminating Jews in gas chambers.

I would consider all this to be ridiculous and laugh at it if the results had not been so tragic. When the Americans invaded Iraq in 2003 under the pretext that Saddam Hussein possessed "weapons of mass destruction" and Secretary of State Colin Powell delivered his brazenly false oath to the UN Security Council, I said to myself, "There is nothing new under the Sun."

The imperialists, the only ones who have used such weapons in war, are accusing small nations of having them.

Question: Are you aware that several laws in Germany, Austria, France and Switzerland impose prison sentences on those who deny the holocaust?

Priebke: Yes. The global power elite has demanded such laws, and soon Italy will pass them as well. The object of such laws is to make people believe that those who oppose Zionism and Israeli colonialism in Palestine are anti-Semitic. Anyone who dares to criticize Zionism is called an anti-Semite. Anyone who dares to ask for evidence of the existence of gas chambers is automatically persecuted as an advocate of exterminating Jews.

It is devilish manipulation, but these laws expose the global elite's fears that the truth is coming to the surface. The elite is terrified that despite its vast propaganda campaigns, historians will demand evidence, and scientists will expose falsifications.

The very existence of these draconian laws opens the eyes of those who still believe in freedom of speech and the indispensability of independent research. Of course I am aware that I can be prosecuted for what I have just said. My situation would become even more difficult, but I must say these things because they are true. For me, courage to be truthful is duty to my people. It is an expression of gratitude for the 100 years of life that have been granted me. It is my contribution to the dignity of my Volk. ✦

"Mueller informed me that we had received explicit indications that the enemy was manufacturing evidence of German atrocities."

ENDNOTES:

1 Col. Walter Rauff (1906-1984) was an SS officer in Nazi Germany. From early 1938 he was an aide to Reinhard Heydrich. Between 1958 and 1962 he worked for West Germany's intelligence service. His funeral was held in Santiago, Chile. Rauff was alleged to have been responsible for 100,000 deaths during WWII. Mainstream historians claim he was instrumental in the invention and use of "mobile gas chambers," a claim that has been thoroughly disproven. See TBR's *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation* (softcover, 390 pages, #607, $25 minus $10 for TBR subscribers) by Santiago Alvarez.

2 Gen. Pietro Badoglio was named prime minister of Italy after Benito Mussolini was given a vote of no confidence, arrested and imprisoned in 1943. Badoglio served for 11 months.

3 *The Holocaust Industry* by Norman Finkelstein. The author, whose parents were incarcerated and "survived the holocaust," takes on the profitable holocaust industry, showing the shameless greed of its promoters, whom he accuses of exaggerating and lying. Even though he is Jewish and a holocaust believer, he was denied tenure after an impressive academic teaching career. Softcover, #220, 150 pages, $16 from TBR.

5 Find out more about this topic in *Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan*. Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers, bizarre medical experiments and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, the then relatively untouched, mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, $12 from TBR.

The translator if this interview, ***James M. Damon***, 78, is a former professor of German who for 25 years has helped make the writings of German patriots available to those who do not read German. He dedicates his efforts to the memory of his father-in-law, Stonemason Artisan Franz Bubl (1913-80) of Geiselhöring near Regensburg. He served in the Wehrmacht from 1935-1945 . He was a non commissioned officer in the 85 Mountaineer Regiment.

Punishing the Truth . . .

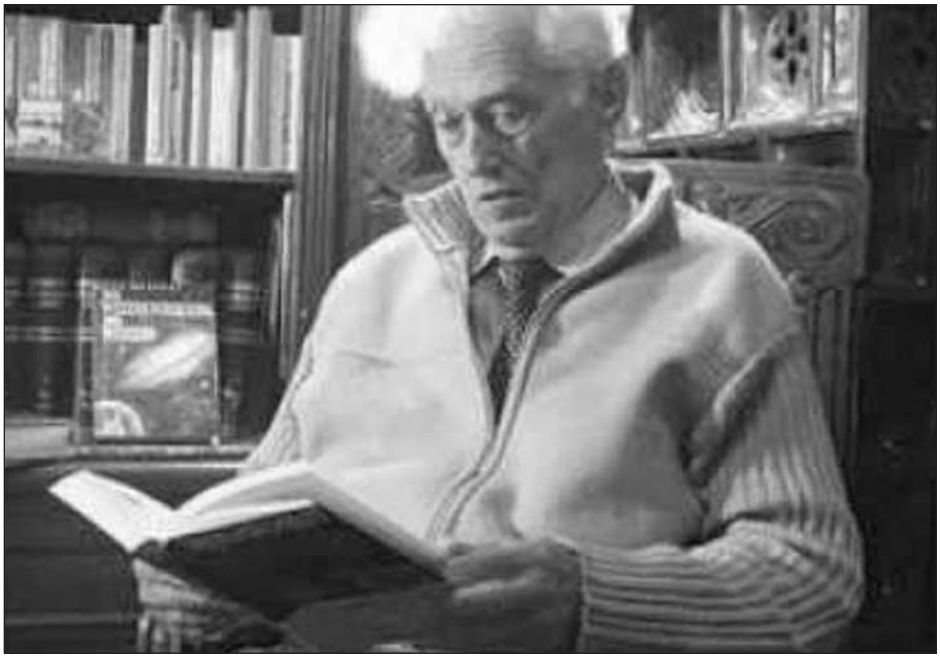
The Judicial Lynching of a German Great-Grandma

By Ronald L. Ray

Not every nation or people—not even all those considered "civilized"—is privileged to enjoy those legal protections which we in the United States take for granted: due process of law, the right to a defense, to confront witnesses, protection from double jeopardy and cruel, unusual punishment. But while these rights have been greatly eroded in America, they are nearly non-existent in the Federal Republic of Germany, at least when it comes to native Germans who dare to present the truth about their country's history.

In fact, courageous Revisionists face punishment under a no-longer-existent National Socialist law: *Sippenhaft* or *Sippenhaftung (*punishment of an individual's kin). Each month, the German authorities stoop lower in their efforts to find out and persecute every last nonagenarian "Nazi" and octogenarian oldster who might have come anywhere near a Jew before 1945, or suggested that perhaps only 5,999,999 Jews (maybe a half-million, said the Red Cross in 1948) died under the National Socialist government.

In March 2014, one of the most shameful of such show trials came to its disturbing and pitiful conclusion: the persecution of a now 83-year-old great-grandmother, whose "crime" was to distribute facts about World War II history that contradict the official lies.



Udo Walendy, shown here, spent 15 months in prison in "democratic" Germany for seeking the truth about what went on during WWII. Not content with depriving him of the right to work, and throwing him into jail, the jackbooted pro-Zionist German government has stooped so low as to attack his wife Margarete. The Bielefeld district court of appeal on March 27, 2014 wrapped up the trial of Margarete for "sedition" with a fine of 3,000 euros, with the caveat that if she appealed, she would be punished even more harshly.

But this was no ordinary great-grandmother. She is Margarete Walendy, the wife of the famous Udo Walendy, who has spent half a century bringing the truth about National Socialist Germany to his countrymen, even after imprisonment for "thought crimes." The Powers That Be, however, were not content with having fined and imprisoned Herr Walendy on multiple occasions, nor with having deprived him of the right to work and earn a living. And when advancing blindness deprived him of the ability to read or write, so that it then fell completely to his wife to provide some sort of household income, even that was too much for the bureaucratic busybodies and self-appointed police-state agents, who have sought by every means to rob the Walendys of a restful retirement.

In June 2013, Frau Walendy was accused by the prosecutor in Bielefeld (a

locality whose officials are among the most aggressively anti-nationalist in Germany) of two counts of *Volksverhetzung* ("inciting the people"), based upon one person's allegation of having received the magazine *Historische Tatsachen* ["Historic Facts" (HT)] unsolicited. In a sane world, what followed would be comedic.

After the police had turned over every dust speck in the Walendy home, they seized some back issues of HT, Nos. 22 and 108. In No. 22, which appeared in 1984 (outside the statute of limitations, and published by Mr. Walendy but never circulated by Mrs. Walendy), passages from an article on World War I were interpreted by the ever-zealous prosecutor as "holocaust" denial. Moreover, a paragraph remarking on scientific obstacles to claims about National Socialist-era "gas chambers" was considered as trying to make the "holocaust"—the alleged "Jewish genocide"—appear "harmless."

In No. 108, two passages were cited, which the prosecutor tendentiously and incorrectly interpreted as a denial of the existence of the "gas chambers" and "Jewish genocide." This issue was published by THE BARNES REVIEW, which has printed HT for a German audience for many years. When Mrs. Walendy pointed out on appeal that she merely has been responsible for mailing the magazines to those who order them, not for the content, contrary to prosecutor and trial court allegations, the appeals court simply changed the accusation to one of distributing forbidden ideas. Nevertheless, for this distribution she had to be punished.

An effort by Mrs. Walendy in December 2013 to settle for a 1,000-euro fine, previously offered in a plea bargain by the prosecutor, was rejected.

In her fearless appeal in March of this year, Mrs. Walendy took the court to task.

MARGARETE WALENDY

> Now, in the present criminal case, it is not at all, however, [about the claim] that I as an 82-year-old, irreproachable German great-grandmother must answer for "denial." Rather, it is that I have [allegedly] not timely censored an American scholar in the sale of his research, in a state in which, according to Article 5 of the *Grundgesetz* ["Fundamental Law"], there is no censorship, and a bookseller need not practice such.

Mrs. Walendy pointed out that Article 19 of the *Grundgesetz* states clearly that freedom of expression can only be restricted by a universal law. But §130 of the criminal code (*Volksverhetzung*, "thought crimes") is based on a special law for certain cases:

> Historical scholarship is not a criminal occupation. Inflammatory expressions by me have not been proven. Instead of giving a positive interpretation to my having sacrificed my own output since taking over my husband's publishing firm in 1999, and having sought out a well-known U.S. publisher which judges Germany fairly, arguments of *Sippenhaft* for "thought crimes" are placed before me, which, on grounds of my human dignity and my sense of justice, I can only reject.

This brave woman also pointed out to the court several legal precedents which protect her activities, under both German and international law. And as our own publisher, Willis A. Carto, wrote to the court:

> Chancellor [Angela] Merkel recently took Mr. Vladimir Putin to task for jailing young girls who were only expressing their belief in freedom and are now imprisoned. How can Germany charge other countries with undemocratic behavior and at the same time embarrass itself prosecuting German citizens who are only expressing freedoms guaranteed to them under the German constitution?

But, strange as it may seem to Americans, German judges and prosecutors care little for legal procedure or upholding the law with regard to Revisionists.

Their sole purpose is to submit to the Zionist stranglehold on the German people and deprive nationalists of their money and freedom, to the enrichment of the Jews.

In 2008, the German Constitutional Court—the highest in the country—issued the following ruling:

> A patently false interpretation of history or an offensive historical interpretation of this [the National Socialist] time period, particularly in the sense of a dispute of the pertinent events [of the "holocaust"] is—in contrast to approval—no ground for a restriction of the freedom of opinion. . . .
>
> That the so-called holocaust may be a singular crime, makes disputing it neither an approval nor an endangerment of a juridical good [*Rechtsgutgefaehrdung*].

For all that, the appeals judge spent considerable time questioning an accountant about the Walendys' finances and some two hours reciting past "crimes" of Mr. Walendy—both of which were irrelevant to the case. All arguments by Mrs. Walendy's defense attorney—who had spent an hour and a half in rebuttal—were totally ignored. Much applicable law and higher court decisions were simply not applied.

In the face of the law, the "guilty" verdict was upheld. A monstrous fine of 10,000 euros was imposed by the judge, with the additional illegal threat of a much higher fine should Mrs. Walendy appeal further. While the German Constitutional Court almost certainly would overturn the verdict, the unbearable cost and the typical illicit actions of prosecutors and judges to prevent such an effort have forced the Walendys into submission.

Concludes Mrs. Walendy:

> This is a demonstrative example of the colonial status of our land. We are not once permitted to participate in scientific insights from abroad. For doubts, about which the whole world during 70 years . . . never carried out an international investigation, due to a lack of any [evidentiary] traces, we are today still punished. ✦

* * *

Contributions and letters of support which MUST avoid controversial statements may be sent to:

Herrn und Frau Udo Walendy
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D-41068 Moenchengladbach
GERMANY

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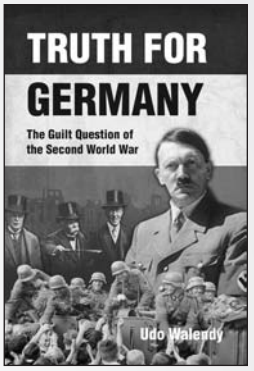
Truth for Germany:
The Guilt Question of the Second World War



For seven decades, the mainstream historical establishment has insisted that World War II was started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In *Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War*, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting the Second World War is refuted by famed German historian Udo Walendy, who has been imprisoned on two occasions by the German government for publishing "politically incorrect" truths. For 21 years *Truth for Germany* was kept on the index for banned books by the Federal Review Office for Youth-Endangering Publications. After a trial of 21 months, the book was released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer claim they are non-existent or irrelevant. There is available to the public today a great number of documents, on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939, as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that would lead to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they make possible a mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. One can assume with an almost virtual certainty that the Victor Powers, starting in 1945, have sifted through the German archives for all the documents incriminating Germany, and during the following years have utilized and published them. It is, therefore, to be expected that the hitherto unpublished documents from the Reich government contain material possibly exonerating Germany. The same would apply to the still unavailable secret archive material of the Allies in East and West. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to avoid all guesswork. It is not meant solely for the German people, but rather to contribute toward a new understanding and cognizance for mankind. *Truth for Germany*, 535 pages, #648, $30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Brainwashing of the German Nation. By Udo Walendy. Walendy has been imprisoned because he refuses to accept the official historical lies of the German and Allied governments. In this short book Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history and their identity, brainwashed by their conquerors. #110, softcover, 64 pages, ***$9*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933. By Udo Walendy. Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated. Many German Jews did not want to leave Germany when the Nazis came to power. The Zionists made a trade deal with Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. The call by international Jewry to boycott German products left the German people in economic dire straits, causing anti-Semitism. Magazine format, #65, softcover, 40 pages, ***$7.50*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

TBR subscribers are invited to take 10% off list prices. Prices above do not include shipping and handling. Inside the U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add a flat $15 on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for best shipping rates to your nation. Send payment using the form on page 64 of this issue to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077. You may also shop at TBR's online book store at www.barnesreview.com.

Victory for Freedom of Speech

European Court upholds man's right to deny holocaust (the Armenian one)

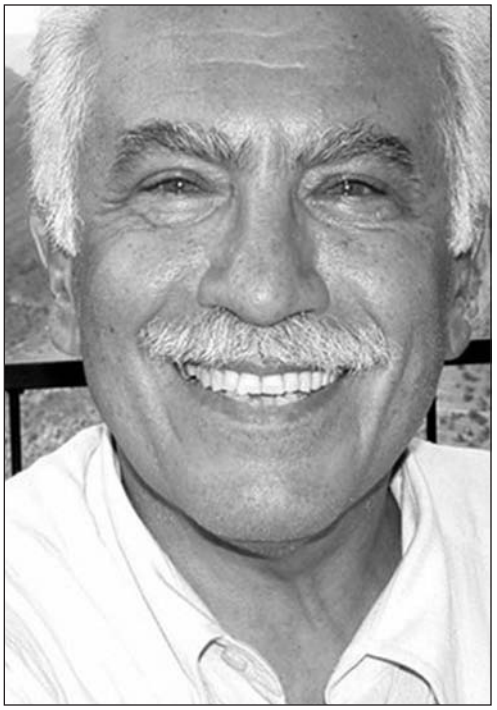
By Peter Strahl

In December 2013, the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in Brussels, Belgium, issued a stunning ruling defending freedom of speech and opinion, with potentially positive major significance for Revisionist historians.

Perincek v. Switzerland considered the 2005 actions of Dogu Perincek, a Turkish national who, during several conferences in Switzerland, denied emphatically that Turkey had committed genocide against Armenians in 1915. He conceded that deportations and massacres had occurred but objected to claims that they were a deliberate effort to exterminate a part or all of the Armenian people. The denial was a violation of Swiss law defining the events as genocide, and, acting on criminal complaints, courts in that country found the Turk guilty of racial discrimination.

Perincek appealed to the ECHR, asserting that his right to free expression had been infringed, as guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights. The court agreed. The majority of the judges found that it was permissible for a state to pass a law making a determination of "historical fact," but that it could not reasonably criminalize violation of such a statute, absent some serious threat to public order.

"[H]istorical research [is] by definition open to discussion and a matter of debate, without necessarily giving rise to final conclusions or to the assertion of objective and absolute truths."



Former chairman of the Turkish Workers Party, Dogu Perincek, ran afoul of the Swiss thought police when he denied that Turkey had committed genocide against Armenians in 1915.

Moreover, the "right to openly discuss questions of a sensitive and controversial nature [is] one of the fundamental aspects of freedom of expression and distinguishe[s] a tolerant and pluralistic democratic society from a totalitarian or dictatorial regime."

"[O]ne of the main goals of freedom of expression [is] to protect minority views capable of contributing to a debate on questions of general interest," which have not been fully settled. Consequently, those holding such views cannot be penalized for their expression under normal circumstances. In this, the ECHR relied on previous similar rulings by the Spanish Constitutional Court, the French Constitutional Council and the United Nations Human Rights Committee.

From such wording, it is patently obvious how important this ruling really is, especially for Revisionists and their embattled views on the Jewish "holocaust" and other fairytales of the "court historians."

The ECHR, however, made a specific, hypocritical exception for the holocaust, in obeisance to the all-holy Zionist lobby. The court claimed that in this matter, persons had denied "very concrete" historical facts, "such as the existence of the gas chambers." Revisionists ostensibly also had denied Nazi "crimes . . . for which there had been a clear legal basis," whatever that means, and they had "called into question" acts "found by an international court to be clearly established."

So, while national courts cannot punish people for their historical opinions, international tribunals are seemingly infallible in such matters. That is self-contradictory, silly nonsense.

We believe that European Revisionists have a strong defense, if they argue their case against the holocaust along the line followed by Perincek: that they do not deny certain bad things happened under the Nazis, but they challenge the officially imposed viewpoint. Certainly, it is worth the effort. But maybe we are optimists. ✦

Peter Strahl is a freelance German language translator for American Free Press and The Barnes Review. He is proud of his European ancestry and grateful to God for the gift of Western Christian civilization. To employ his services, contact him through TBR.

Austrian Nationalists Imprisoned for Imaginary "Thought Crimes"

By Guenter Deckert
Translated by Peter Strahl

TRANSLATOR'S INTRODUCTION

Following both World War I and World War II, the victorious powers imposed various agreements which forbade any sort of political or economic union, either direct or indirect, between Germany and Austria. This *Anschlussverbot* became part of the Austrian constitution in 1955.[1] It continues in legal force, even though Austria's entry into the European Union seems to be in contravention of this law. Any efforts to promote a union of the two countries are also considered illegal. And should one assert that Austria is still really part of Germany on the basis of the 1938 Anschluss (annexation) or promote a restoration of that union—which was approved by well over 90% of Austrians at the time in a popular referendum—he would also run afoul of the *Wiederbetaetigung* laws, which prohibit any sort of National Socialist political activity. Punishment is often severe.

Guenter Deckert, who is a passionate German nationalist on AMERICAN FREE PRESS's European Bureau, reports here on the background of three men who are currently imprisoned, ostensibly for the "crimes" we have just described: Gottfried Kuessel, Felix Budin and Wilhelm Christian Anderle. These three operated a website, www.Alpen-Donau.info, which contained nationalist ideas and commentary—something anathema to the socialist coalition government in Vienna—and it was for their outspoken nationalism, not any demonstrable violation of law, says Deckert, that the Austrian government imprisoned them. As of February 2014, the website is again on-line, thanks to the efforts of Richard Pfingstl.

The three men, however, were convicted of "crimes" that lacked both legal and factual basis. They now languish in Austrian prisons. For those who read and write in German, we provide their contact information at the end of this article, along with an address for contributions.

* * *

This article reports the events surrounding the Internet site Alpen-Donau.info from the standpoint of an observer. For better understanding, we provide an analysis by way of example only regarding Gottfried Kuessel, the most prominent spokesman for the national idea in Austria.

The websites Alpen-Donau.info and Alinfodo.com were registered on Feb. 25, 2009 through an anonymization service. Beginning in April 2009, Alpen-Donau.info began to post articles to the Internet which were not contrary to law in force where the server was located (United States), nor to the "free expression of opinion" protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, but which placed no importance on European "muzzle laws" against certain ideas.

After this "impudence" had been discussed in the Republic of Austria, even in the cabinet council of ministers, authorities turned to the Austrian embassy in Washington, D.C., in late March 2010. A request was to be made to the U.S. Department of Justice, asking whether one could take the owners of the website into custody. The Justice Department, however, responded that the website would fall under the protection of the First Amendment. But should, however, calls for violence appear on the site, one could seek legal assistance immediately, in order to obtain the evidence.

Some time after, First President of the Republic of Austria's National Assembly Barbara Prammer was depicted in an article wearing Austrian folk costume [*Tracht*], with a caption that stated, *"Die einzige Tracht, die solchen Weibern steht, ist eine Tracht Pruegel."* ["The only appropriate dress for such women is a dressing-down by means of a sound thrashing."] Thereafter, the U.S. found itself obliged to provide legal assistance to the authorities in Austria. In consequence, the access data were obtained by the FBI from the web-host, "Dreamhost," and turned over to the Austrian Federal Office for Protecting the Constitution and Fighting Terrorism. Although they now had accessed the control panel of the internet site, the investigating officers of the political police could neither shut down the site nor ascertain any indications whatever of authorship by Gottfried Kuessel.

For one year, the Austrian authorities would now watch operations on Alpen-Donau.info and not intervene, due to a lack of evidence. What is more, the authorities had lied. As they sought the U.S.'s legal assistance, it was not about investigating some "hate crime." It was solely about depriving the site operators of their

guaranteed right to free expression of opinion, on the basis of a "special law" from after the lost war in 1945, modeled on the Soviet legal system. Even though leading Austrian politicians had already called for the abolition of this exceptional law in the 1950s, it was made worse in 1992 [after the reunification of Germany—Ed.]. And it would be applied again against Kuessel.

On April 11, 2012, it had reached such a point. Home searches followed, and Kuessel was arrested, along with other associates. Although the site went online again as Alpen-Donau.net on April 20, 2012 [the Fuehrer's birthday—Ed.], Kuessel remained in jail. The court-appointed expert, a professor of the Vienna Technical University, declared in his official opinion that there was no trace on either Kuessel's personal computer or the web-server which would prove Kuessel's culpability.

With that, Kuessel should have been found "not guilty" of the accusation made in the indictment that he had operated the Alpen-Donau.info website. But since that which is not permitted to exist must not exist, the indictment was changed orally on the last day of the trial. Now, they no longer accused Kuessel of operating the site, but of having brought it to life. This contradicts the strict constitutional guarantees for a criminal trial. In addition, the legally established categories of either an accomplice or instigating perpetrator were not employed, but rather a word brazenly foreign to jurisprudence: "to initiate."

Because, in Austria, political jury trials are decided by a simple "yes" or "no," without further substantiation, an appeals court cannot even examine whether the jury at all understood the formulation of the question. It also cannot be verified whether Kuessel really had acted "in a National Socialist sense," when he wanted, months before, to register a different-sounding domain. The jury's verdict was barely sufficient at five to three votes—only one juror more would have had to answer "no" for Kuessel to have returned home a free man. But on the basis of this close verdict, the trial court wanted to put Kuessel in prison for nine years.

The appeals court reduced the sentence to seven years and nine months. Kuessel's defense attorney, Dr. Dohr, stated that he would bring the case to the European Court for Human Rights. We wish him strength in the risky enterprise—and may justice be victorious over injustice. ✦

* * *

Readers may write to Gottfried Kuessel, Felix Budin and Wilhelm Christian Anderle at the following address. Please avoid political statements, as these could result in further charges against them, and limit yourself to general expressions of support.

Justizanstalt Wien
Wickenburggasse 18-20
A-1082 Wien (Vienna)
AUSTRIA

Contributions for their support and legal defense may be sent to the following. They are not tax deductible.

Richard Pfingstl
Froebelgasse 32
A-8020 Graz
AUSTRIA

ENDNOTE:

1 https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anschlussverbot.

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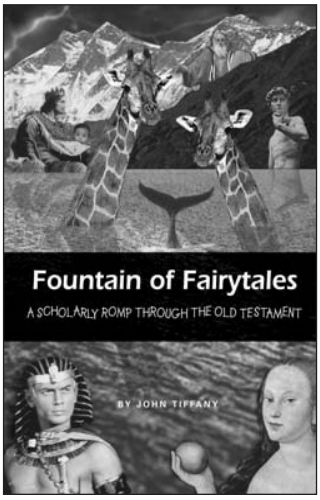
Can Christianity Stand on Its Own Feet?

By Joichi Takada

Do you believe in Jack and the beanstalk? Goldilocks and the three bears? Noah and the ark? Adam and Eve and the snake? Unless the story is in the Old Testament, most of us stop believing in fairytales when we become somewhat grown up. Even with Bible stories, many of us give them only lip service when we see how fantastical they really are.

But the Jewish Bible, also known as the Old Testament to Christians, is not just a pack of tall tales. When you study it—and we all should do this, as it is a key part of our heritage—we find it is loaded with blasphemy and larded with obscenity, hatred and ultraviolence. It is, in fact, a Jewish piece of propaganda—a plan on how this tiny minority will rule the world and corner all the wealth there is.



Most non-Jewish students of Judaic ways will not touch the Old Testament, or Tanakh as our Jewish friends call it, with a 10-foot pole, because in our culture it is some sort of sacred cow. But hats off to John Tiffany, longtime student of comparative religions, for tackling this subject.

While fundamentalist Christians continually refer to the Tanakh as the "word of God," almost none of them actually sits down and reads it cover to cover (anyway it is almost always deceptively packaged up with the "New Testament," which should be considered the real Bible of Christians), as Tiffany points out in his light-hearted but no-punches-pulled book. But down through history, there have been innumerable Christians and others who rejected part or all of the Tanakh.

The last words of Siddhartha Gautama Buddha, at least in the Theravada tradition, are appropriate to the Tanakh: "Doubt everything. Find your own light." And a Latin proverb is, "*Ubi dubium, ibi libertas*"—"Where there is doubt/skepticism, there is freedom."

Thomas Paine, one of the great founding fathers, and clearly a favorite of Mr. Tiffany, said: "Whenever we read the obscene stories, the voluptuous debaucheries, the cruel and torturous executions, the unrelenting vindictiveness with which [the Tanakh] is filled, it would be more consistent that we call it the word of a demon than the word of God. It is a history of wickedness that has served to corrupt and brutalize humankind, and, for my part, I sincerely detest it, as I detest everything that is cruel."

Says Robert A. Wilson: The Tanakh "tells us to be like God, and then, on page after page, describes God as a mass murderer." This may be the single most important key to the political behavior of the state of Israel and its puppet-like governments of the Anglo-Americans.

There is not the slightest question but that the God of the Tanakh "is a jealous, vengeful god, inflicting not only on the sinful 'pagans' but on His own chosen people fire, lightning, hideous plagues, brimstone and other curses," in the words of Steve Allen, the famous author/comedian/songwriter who once authored a book entitled *Steve Allen on the Bible, Religion and Morality*.

The Tanakh has been interpreted to justify such practices as slavery, the slaughter of prisoners of war, the sadistic murder of people believed to be "witches," capital punishment for hundreds of offenses and cruelty to animals. It has been used to encourage belief in the grossest superstitions and to discourage the teaching of scientific truths. We must never forget that both good and evil flow from it. It is, therefore, not above criticism.

Tiffany debunks the entire Tanakh "history," from Adam and Even down through Solomon and David. He shows in multiple ways how the myth of the flood is absurd, and debunks the idea that the Israelites were monotheistic. Turns out idol worship was commonplace until the "Babylonian exile."

Is the Tanakh the word of God? Only if God dictated it to dozens, if not hundreds, of different writers, each of whom wrote and modified stories using different patterns of language, over a period of centuries.

A divine being, Tiffany points out, cannot be the author of the innumerable contradictions we find in the Tanakh. The stories, palpably false in many cases, were designed to give the motley crew called Israelites a sense of identity—a group made up of Canaanites, nomads and runaway slaves.

Can Christianity survive without this book of Judaic fairytales? Certainly. Thomas Jefferson, says Tiffany, wrote a shortened version of the Bible, tossing out the Old Testament and any other contradictions, and concentrating on the words of Jesus Christ. Nothing worthwhile seems to be missing from his version. Increasingly, Christians today agree the Old Testament is defunct—Jesus was the lamb Who cleared away its ancient rules and absurd regulations. Has the time come for us to put away the lie of "Judeo"-Christianity, and for Christianity to stand on its own feet, at last? ✦

Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament (softcover, 169 pages, indexed, #656, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from The Barnes Review Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge or visit us online at www.barnesreview.org. Outside the U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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THEY NEVER FORGIVE

In the modern equivalent to oppressing widows and orphans, avaricious Jews continue to persecute elderly and infirm men alleged to have been nothing more than minor guards and functionaries at WWII German internment camps. Oskar Groening, now 93, catalogued the money and belongings of Hungarian Jews entering Auschwitz during just two months, May-June 1944. For this, he has been charged by a German court, on behalf of a group of 20 self-described Auschwitz survivors and their descendants, with 300,000 counts of accessory to murder. It is claimed that 425,000 Ashkenazis from Hungary entered the camp in that time period. While Groening said in 2005 that he witnessed atrocities, he did not commit them himself. Yet he is to be punished, since no defense is allowed in these trials, for undocumented purported acts of others. Yet another example of Zionist vindictiveness and greed, since this is really about enriching the Jews at the expense of the innocent.

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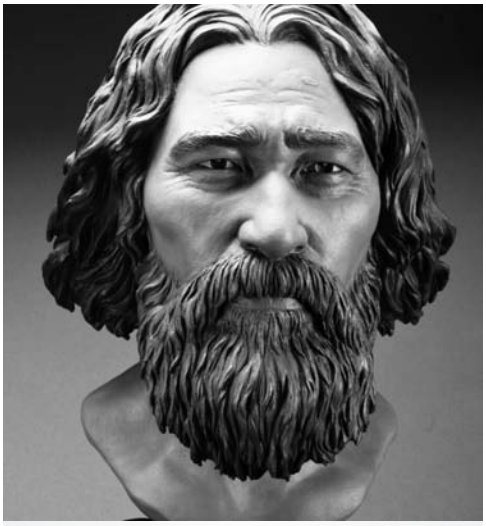
HERO PASSES AWAY

On June 8, 1967, during the Six-Day War against Egypt, the terrorist state of Israel committed a dastardly and unprovoked attack on a clearly marked U.S. naval reconnaissance ship, the *USS Liberty*. The ship was strafed repeatedly with machine guns and napalm, and also bombed and torpedoed, in an effort to sink it and blame the deed on Egypt. Had the ship sunk, a U.S. entry into the conflict could have provoked a nuclear world war with the Soviet Union. But the heroic actions of then-23-year-old Terry Halbardier, who managed to jury-rig a radio antenna and send out an SOS distress signal, helped foil the sinking. Nevertheless, nearly two-thirds of the 294-man crew were killed or injured, for which Israel has never been held accountable. Halbardier finally received the Silver Star in 2009 for his bravery. The intrepid sailor passed away on Aug. 11, 2014. May his soul rest in peace.



KENNEWICK MAN UPDATE

Scientists have published a new, peer-reviewed book—nearly 700 pages—on their studies of the Kennewick Man skeleton, found in 1996 in Washington state. Those studies were possible only after a court battle against American Indians, who claim every prehistoric dead body on the continent is one of their race and want them given an Indian burial. But conclusions of investigations lend significant support to Revisionists' claims, based on Caucasoidal facial features, that Kennewick Man was of different racial stock than North American Indians. Researchers' studies and morphological facial reconstruction led them to suspect the man came from far away and was most closely related to the Jomon people of ancient Japan. Their claims are a jumbled narrative, however, and seem to suggest a bit of political correctness favoring a Polynesian origin. Genetic studies are ongoing in Denmark and could result in yet another significant revision of hypotheses.

PHOTO: BRITTNEY TATCHELL/SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE

BATTLE RELICS?

The Segesser Hide Paintings have been until now the most prominent evidence of the defeat of Don Pedro Villasur and his Pueblo and Apache Indian allies by the Oto and Pawnee Indians in 1720, at the Platte and Loup rivers in eastern Nebraska. The battle marked the end of Spanish eastward expansion across America. But now, archeologists have uncovered what may be the first physical evidence of the events. While excavating a settlement site near Omaha, associated with the Oto and Ioway tribes, they found remnants of Spanish olive jars, identifiable by the fact that they had been thrown on a potter's wheel. The Indians did not have this technology. Experts speculate that the jars may have been war loot.

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SAILING ROCKS

For time out of mind, people have wondered about a number of large rocks on the Racetrack Playa in Death Valley National Park. That is because they move periodically, leaving long geometric trails on the ground behind them. Some move relatively frequently, while others may stay put for decades. But no one had ever seen them move, fueling theories of causes as wild as UFOs. In Dec. 2013, Richard and James Norris were privileged to be the first to observe the stones' motion, making an explanation of the amazingly complex phenomenon possible. It seems that the right amount of rainfall must remain on the surface, followed by the right amount of freezing at night. Then, the Sun must heat the ice at a particular rate, and the wind blow fairly gently. As the ice sheets crack, the wind catches them and blows them upwards. The ice sheets then act like sails and push the rocks for varying distances along the wet playa floor. Who'da thunk it?

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STONEHENGE DISCOVERIES

Speaking of rocks, evidence has been found that the famous Stonehenge megaliths in England originally may have formed a complete circle—a hotly con-

DNA Test Reveals Real Jack the Ripper

After more than a century of speculation, the identity of the infamous serial murderer "Jack the Ripper," who committed bloody slashing murders of women prostitutes in Victorian London, England, has been settled definitively. Aaron Kosminski (pictured at right), a Jew who emigrated with his family from Poland and the primary suspect at the time, was established as the perpetrator from DNA evidence on a shawl left at one of the murder scenes. Mitochondrial DNA in blood from the victim and epithelial cells from the attacker resulted in perfect matches to relatives of both. Additional evidence, while ignored by the media, suggests that the ghastly "Ripper" killings were Jewish ritual murders. Look for more details in an upcoming issue of TBR.

tested issue among researchers. According to the BBC, Tim Daw was looking at some parched areas of grass and wondering how to get water to them to green them up. "I remembered that the marks were where archeologists had looked without success for signs that there had been stone holes, and that parch marks can signify them." A recent high-resolution geophysical survey had failed to show the locations. "I am still amazed and very pleased that simply really looking at something . . . can reveal secrets that sophisticated machinery can't," said Daw.

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HE WOULD BE KING

For some men, the quiet life is not enough. They hold higher ambitions and desire to leave a legacy to their children. Jeremiah Heaton, of Abingdon, Va., traveled to a tiny, mountainous region of East Africa, called Bir Tawil. Because no country claims the rocky piece of land between Egypt and Sudan, Heaton planted a flag his children had made and declared the Kingdom of North Sudan—with himself as king, of course. More importantly, he wanted Emily, his 7-year-old daughter, to be a princess. A political science professor at the University of Richmond, however, threw a wet blanket on the regal aspirations. Shelia Carapico claimed that the new nation will not exist unless it is recognized by other countries, groups or the United Nations. Pshaw! A more important question is how King Jeremiah will collect taxes from any residents he might find in his realm.

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HITLER IN HIS BACK POCKET

Court historians continue to promote the Big Lie of the 1936 Berlin Olympics, that Adolf Hitler refused to acknowledge the gold medal accomplishments of Negro track athlete Jesse Owens. The truth is that, when Hitler personally greeted the first gold medal winner (a German), the Olympic Committee informed him that such activities were verboten at the games. The Fuehrer—who admired superior performance by anyone—respected the rules, but he did congratulate Owens privately later. Hitler shook his hand and gave Owens an autographed photograph of himself, according to the athlete's own account. President Franklin Roosevelt, on the other hand, refused any recognition of the black man's achievements. This offended Owens mightily, who defended Hitler and maintained the Nazis treated him far better than Americans. Even less known, Owens carried a small photo of Hitler in his wallet, out of respect and gratitude for the honor shown him by the German leader.

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DEEP-SEA "MUSHROOMS"

Intriguing creatures were found in 1988, 3,280 feet below the ocean's surface in the Bass Strait between Tasmania and Australia. Although they look like "floppy chanterelle mushrooms," according to LiveScience.com, they actually feel more gelatinous and are in fact animals, not fungi. Almost nothing is known about them so far, but they display no characteristics which would place them in existing categories. Consequently, a new phylum may be established for *Dendrogramma enigmatica* and *Dendrogramma discoides*. They resemble bizarre creatures from the Ediacaran era.

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NEW NAZCA LINES

Some 700 geoglyphs—giant images made on the plateau desert floor—in Nazca, Peru, are justifiably famous. They appear to be single-line drawings of various shapes and animals, but of unknown provenance and purpose. Pilot Eduardo Harran Gomez de la Torre, however, has discovered more of the huge artistic efforts while flying over the area. It is supposed that the images were exposed after a recent windstorm. Revealed were a bird, a camelid, zig-zag lines and a huge snake, approximately 196 feet long. But it is a myth that the drawings are visible only from an aircraft. They are also visible from nearby hills and mountains.

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ZOROASTRIANISM FROM THE EAST?

Excavations in eastern Turkistan, on the Pamir Plateau in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, have uncovered significant Zoroastrian tombs, dating back more than 2,500 years. This is the earliest known evidence of what later became the state religion of Persia. Symbols of the religion, fire and the Sun, were found everywhere, as were relics of what was a well-developed civilization. Zoroaster, also known as Zarathustra, is believed to have been born in the area of

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northeast Iran and southwest Afghanistan, but the location of the religion's origins are much disputed. Based on the new, ongoing discoveries, Chinese scholars believe Zoroastrianism likely originated in the remote Pamir location.

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PERICLES THE PARTY ANIMAL

Building construction in a northern Athens, Greece, suburb uncovered an ancient wine cup, broken into 12 pieces. When reconstructed, experts were stunned to find that among the six names scratched onto a handle was that of Athens's Golden Age hero Pericles. The archeologists are "99% sure" that Pericles and his friends used the cup at a "wine symposium," as one of the other names—extremely rarely used—was that of the future general's older brother Ariphron. They must have drunk too much, though, as the inscriber made a mistake writing Pericles's name and had to correct it.

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MUMMIFICATION MUCH OLDER

Till now, it was thought that the famous embalming practices of pharaonic Egyptians did not arise in their earliest, primitive form until the late Old Kingdom, about 2200 B.C. Only later did the practice become widespread. But British researchers from the universities of York, Oxford and Macquarie recently proved that, in fact, the very same techniques used at the zenith of Egyptian successes in mummifying the dead, were already being used 1,500 years earlier than the oldest of previously known examples. Amazingly, the new evidence shows that the best practices did not evolve but were in apparently continual usage from late Paleolithic times, well before the First Kingdom. The types and proportions of resins and plants employed were nearly identical with those used centuries later.

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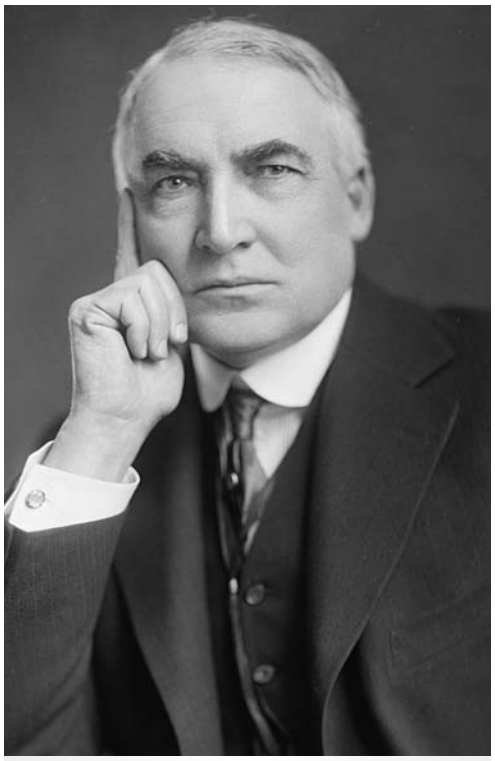
JEWISH-FREE ZONE

Some 230 members of an ultra-orthodox Jewish sect, Lev Tahor, have been expelled from a village in Guatemala, according to Zionist website Ynet. Most of the individuals came from the U.S., Israel, Britain and Russia. While the Jews claimed to be "peaceful," the locals—who are mostly Mayans and mostly Catholics—stated that the group was violating local customs and also discriminating against non-Jews. It was said also that the Lev Tahor members "wanted to impose their religion" on the broader community. The indigenous population had enough, and the town council ordered the Jews to leave. While Lev Tahor alleged "anti-Semitic" behavior from the natives, this was disputed even by other Jewish officials in Guatemala, who called the sect a cult.



Promiscuous President

Newly released documents have revealed that the Kennedys, Johnsons and Clintons are not alone in siring serially unfaithful U.S. presidents. It seems that Warren G. Harding, according to his own father, had great difficulty with self-control, as well. While patriotic American boys were dying in the fields of Flanders, the 52-year-old, married Harding took up with 20-year-old Nan Britton. Their daughter, Elizabeth Ann Blaesing, was born in 1919. The soon-to-be president from Ohio established an apartment for his mistress and daughter in Asbury Park, New Jersey, where they already resided. Harding never saw his daughter before his death in office in 1923, but he did funnel support to the mother and child through circuitous means. Meanwhile, the promiscuous politician was carrying on with Carrie Fulton Phillips from 1905 until 1921, just before Harding's inauguration. The adulterous pair's love letters were made public by the Library of Congress in mid-2014.

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MINOANS NOT SEMITIC

London's *Daily Mail* tells us new things about Europe's first advanced Bronze Age culture—that established by the Minoans on the island of Crete. The highly developed civilization existed during the 27th to 15th centuries B.C. Ever since its discovery in 1900, though, scholars have asserted that the Minoans developed their society from roots in either Egypt or Libya. New genetic studies, however, have proven definitively what should have been intuitively obvious. Mitochondrial DNA from Minoan skeletons demonstrates that they were direct descendants from the first indigenous people on the island, who arrived perhaps 9,000 years ago, most likely from the region of Anatolia in today's Turkey. According to the data, the same Neolithic ancestors also gave rise to the modern European peoples. This means that the Minoan progenitors were Aryans—white people—and did not come swinging out of any trees in the African jungle or hop off of a camel in a Semitic trading caravan.

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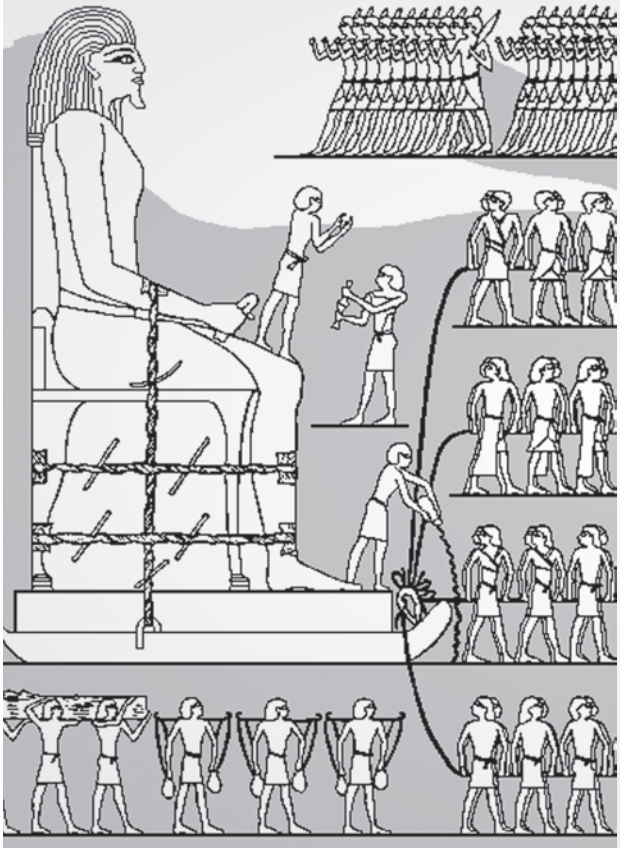
A WASHINGTON, D.C. HOLOCAUST

Today Britain may be our "special ally," but a little over 100 years ago—Aug. 24, 1814—redcoats attacked Washington. Most battles earlier in the War of 1812 had been fought near the Canada border. But after Americans set fire to Toronto (then called York), the British decided to get revenge by destroying Washington. The president, first lady and 90% of the city residents had to flee to Maryland and Virginia. After the conflagration, Congress seriously debated whether to abandon Washington forever and move the nation's capital to Philadelphia (although it would have made more sense to move it to the western interior). Had the Brits succeeded in capturing President Madison, America might have gone back to being a colony, and history would have been completely different. (See more in the November/December 2012 issue of TBR.—Ed.)



HOW DID THEY MOVE THOSE STONES?

There are many mysteries about the Egyptian pyramids. Even historical accounts about how they were built are controverted. But recent scientific experiments have demonstrated how the massive stone building blocks, weighing as much as 160,000 pounds, may have been moved to the building location. The Greek historian Herodotus tells us that slaves pulled the stones on sledges across the desert sands. But the weight of the stones would tend to push the front of the sledge downward and bury it. Now, researchers at the University of Amsterdam believe they have uncovered how things were done. They found that, by pouring the right amount of water onto the sand in front of the sledges, the water forms capillary bridges between sand grains. This makes the surface about twice as firm as when dry and halves the amount of force necessary to move the stones. In fact, a painting in the tomb of Djehutihotep (left) depicts someone performing exactly this action with a vessel of water. Actually the liquid used may not have been pure water, or maybe not water at all. Alternatives that have been suggested are oil—possibly olive oil—or a mixture of water and oil. Any of these would have reduced friction considerably, and oil would have more lasting effect. To put the stone in its final place, it could have been supported by bags of dry sand, with a wedge of wet clay between the bags. Then the sand could be allowed to pour out of the bags, the empty bags could be jerked out, and the wedge of clay would allow the stone to settle into place with some effort by the workers.

THE 'PIG FROM HELL'

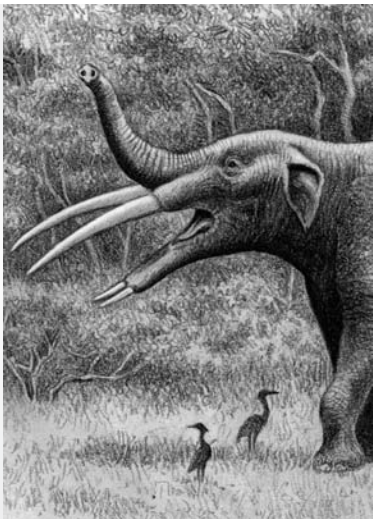
They resemble giant, wild terminator boars, and formerly scientists thought the extinct entelodonts belonged to the Suiformes (pigs and peccaries order), but recent study shows they belong rather with the hippopotami and whales, and are not pigs at all. But in their time these fierce, ugly beasts were among the largest land animals around—one specimen weighing in at an estimated 930 pounds—and appear to have been carnivorous to some extent. The mysterious Andrewsarchus, known only from its skull, had the largest skull of any meat eating mammal and may have been a kind of entelodont. Popular with young boys is the Oligocene-Miocene North American entelodont *Daeodon* (aka *Dinohyus*). It stood 6-7 feet high at the shoulder. One pile of bitten-in-half small cameloids discovered seems to be an entelodont's food cache. Entelodonts also had ferocious fights among themselves, and their fossils bear the scars to prove it. They may well have been the top predator of their era, although they seem to have not shied away from eating vegetation and carcasses as well as hunting animals to satisfy their obviously voracious appetites.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN KING

Who was the first Christian king in history? Most of us would probably guess Constantine of Rome. That would be wrong. It is not clear Constantine ever became a Christian, though there is a legend of a deathbed conversion/baptism. Also, Emperor Constantine ruled from 306 to 337. It was King Lucius Aelius Megas Abgar IX, Syriac ruler of Osroene, who ruled from 177 to 212. The kingdom lasted nearly four centuries—132 B.C. to A.D. 244, under 34 kings, and was off and on independent or part of the Armenian empire. It is also referred to as Edessa (not to be confused with the city in Macedonia). There is a legend of an earlier Abgar, Abgar V, exchanging letters with Jesus Christ. Some scholars believe a similar legend of Abgar IX corresponding with Pope Eleutherius was the origin of the legend of King Lucius of Britain, who supposedly introduced Christianity into what is now England.

GOMPHOTHERIUM & THE CALABASH

Scientists have hypothesized that the large, hard-shelled fruit of the calabash tree is an adaptation for seed distribution by large mammals such as the gomphotheres. But these diverse, odd-looking relatives of elephants, typically with two pairs of tusks (one from the lower jaw) went extinct over 10,000 years ago. If the hypothesis is correct, these fruit characteristics can no longer be considered adaptations for seed distribution. Today the calabash can be opened only by humans and the recently introduced horse. The survival of the calabash in recent millennia is only due to the advent of humans in the New World.



What a Brave American Indian Can Teach Us About Nationalism

DAVID YEAGLEY WAS A COMANCHE WISE MAN, musical composer and patriot. He supported the concept that the "white Anglo-Saxon Protestant" group is foundational in American society. He endorsed the old-time (politically incorrect) depiction of Indians as savages, arguing that Indians (and presumably whites) should be savage, like Vikings, in order to fight off the threats to our civilization. He strongly opposed the pathological altruism and delusions of white liberals. The following interview was conducted by TBR's Pete Papaherakles shortly before Yeagley's death in March 2014.

Introduction / Interview by Pete Papaherakles

There is more to Dr. David Yeagley, the man who earlier this year succeeded in obtaining a $50,000 judgment against Darryl Lamont Jenkins of the One People's Project for disrupting the American Renaissance (AmRen) conference in 2010. Yeagley is the great-great-grandson of conservative Comanche Chief Bad Eagle (1839-1909). A man of great vision and foresight, Bad Eagle advocated that American Indians stop fighting against the white man because their fate was linked forever with the United States of America. They must honor the American flag. They must become Americans.

> "I believe Indian tribes have the right and solemn responsibility to love, honor and preserve their tribes."

Yeagley promoted those same ideas in the modern era. He had a doctorate in music from the University of Arizona, a master's of divinity from Yale, a master's in literature and history from Emory University, a bachelor's in music from the Oberlin Conservatory of Music and an artist diploma in piano from the Hartt School of Music.

He taught at three universities, has written a grand opera and film scores as well as two books and appeared on television on "The O'Reilly Factor," "Hannity & Colmes" and C-SPAN.

Just before Yeagley's death in March 2014, TBR's Pete Papaherakles spoke to Yeagley to discuss topics ranging from where he stands on American Indians today to his recent court victory. A much shortened version of this interview appeared in issue 4 for 2014 from AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper.

TBR: Mr. Yeagley, you are a Comanche Indian of proud ancestry. You also have had an extensive experience in education as well as political activism, appearances on national TV and more. Can you tell us a little about your background?

Yeagley: I am actually a musician, a "retired" performer and a very active composer. I was born in Oklahoma City. While I have always been very conscious of being Indian, I did not formally take up the cause of my people until I was at Yale Divinity. I was the first American Indian to enter there and to obtain a master's of divinity. I was approached by a well-known Episcopal priest, and encouraged, essentially, to be a professional protester, and was promised a career as such. Instead, I professed my American patriotism in an article which he published in *St. Andrew's Cross* (1975). Since that time, I have continually developed my thinking about the Indian's place in American society. I work for a positive image, for an Indian people who are willing to take the lead in American society, to fight for the preservation of the country—which, to Indians, is the land itself. I want to see Indians take up the original stereotype, the host, guide and savior of the lost white man who washed up on our shores. Never mind the

ironies of historical circumstance. Indians cannot be "Ghost Dancers"[1] forever. We must be leaders, as a people. This is my "Indian" cause, American patriotism.

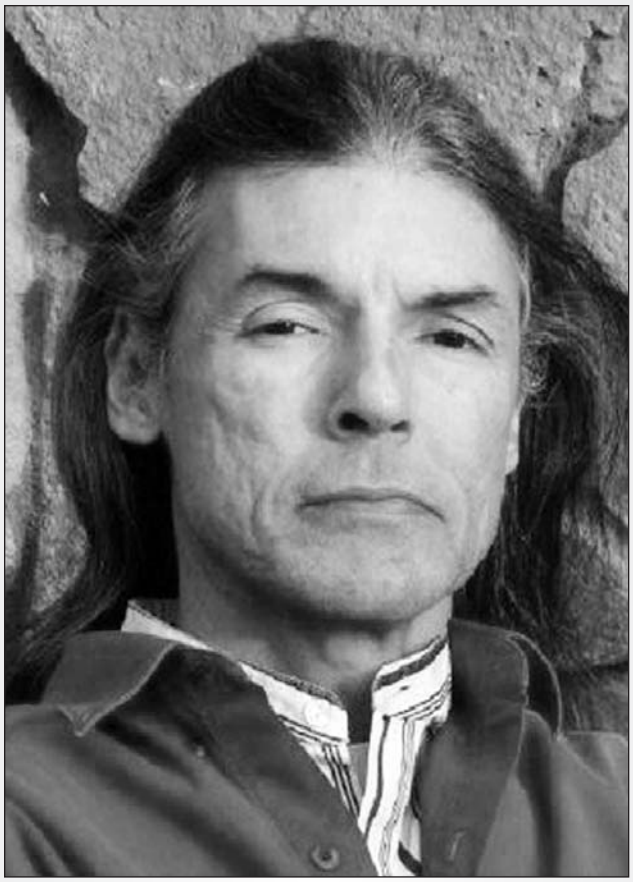
TBR: How did you, an American Indian, come to attend the sabotaged, pro-white American Renaissance Conference in 2010 and to even be a scheduled speaker in the 2011 American Renaissance Conference? Do you agree with their ideology?

Yeagley: I have been publishing and speaking, professionally, since 2001. Before that, I was a college teacher, at Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City campus, University of Central Oklahoma, and at the University of Oklahoma. I used to write regularly for David Horowitz's *Front Page Magazine.* I've written for Peter Brimelow's VDARE.com, and *American Enterprise.* I would think American Renaissance heard of me from these sources.

I see American Renaissance as a gentleman's club. It is not a radical activist group, but a society of older white men who prefer to sip tea and converse about the dim future of the white race. They are nationalists, and I consider that a foundational element of patriotism. I certainly agree to that. As an Indian, I believe Indian tribes have the right and solemn responsibility to love, honor and preserve their tribes, and I simply extend this right to every other nation and race or ethnicity. America is White Anglo-Saxon Protestant. That is the identity of the nation. American Renaissance is not, however, "anti-Semitic," as many nationalists are. There are regular Jewish members and speakers, who are willing to decry the many mistakes made in Jewish approach to the economic and professional assimilation of minorities.

TBR: What prompted you to file this lawsuit against the One People's Project?

Yeagley: Naturally I was offended to know that the American Renaissance conference was being attacked by street thuggery. I was appalled to discover that hotels, hotel owners and even union hotel workers were attacked. I was the more personally offended to know that my own invitation to speak at the American Renaissance conference was cancelled due to these tyrannical tactics. I had of course made scheduling preparations, traveling preparations etc, and was quite outraged that such street tactics would be focused against the American Renaissance society. I researched all I could, and found out that the One People's Project was in close association with the Brecht Foundation, which included the New York Marxist School, and was connected with several other



Dr. David Yeagley was the great-great grandson of Comanche leader Bad Eagle. He stood with his feet planted firmly in the proud past of his people and his eyes focused on the future. Besides composing music, he wrote eight books on topics ranging from Iran's Pahlavi dynasty to theology, and also painted portraits and worked as a professor of humanities and literature. His life was one of humble service to his tribe, the state of Oklahoma and America. Yeagley was a man of unimpeachable honesty and sincerity, marked by a bountiful kindness, high intelligence and enthusiasm for Americana. His philosophy, which lives on beyond his person, harks back to a time when political parties were undreamt of, when survival with proper respect for Mother Earth was what mattered. His ancestor Bad Eagle, acknowledging his tribe lost its war with the United States, chose a path of honor, integrating Comanches into U.S. society while maintaining their distinctive history and social cohesiveness. Dr. Yeagley was true to that path, as a loyal American and proud Comanche. Whether you be of Irish, English, French, German, Polish, American Indian or some other stock, Yeagley's wish for us today is that we be proud of being who we are—Americans, with no ifs, ands, buts or hyphenations. Dying at the too-young age of 62, Yeagley's passing is a great loss to the patriot community.

Manhattan foundations. I gathered the matter was more serious than a simple cadre of street thugs, or one "community organizer" from Philadelphia, Darryl Lamont Jenkins.

I was simply determined to do something about this. When the opportunity opened, I took the lead. It was most appropriate that a Comanche would lead the charge. This is the kind of thing I want to see Indians do—to stand up for American patriotism. This is our best role for the future. This will lift Indians out of a self-absorbed cultural miasma, and a settled non-participatory existence in American society. This was a great opportunity for me to demonstrate what I mean when I say I want Indians to feel an ownership of America. It is truly our country, and not any other minority's.

TBR: What is the status is with the $50K judgment against Darryl Lamont Jenkins? He claims that a court decision in Oklahoma does not affect him because he is in New Jersey and the event happened in Virginia. Do you think justice will be served?

Yeagley: Justice will certainly be served. It is only a matter of time. Even now I have sought the aid of professional "collectors." These are attorneys who specialize in this kind of thing. I will announce these arrangements in detail when I have signed contracts. My hope is that the Communist (progressive) foundations in Manhattan will be included in the collections. It is their money which no doubt supports One People's Project.

TBR: You have some unique ideas about the relationship of Indians to whites. Most people in America today have a monolithic perception of whites as genociders of victimized Indians. Do you think that is accurate?

Yeagley: None of the great, professional talk show hosts or other conservative leaders is even willing to talk about Indians. What little hints most professional conservatives suggest are all negative. They have no talking points at all. This has always been disappointing to me. Conservatives do not know how to incorporate the Indian story into the great conservative narrative. It is a black mark on their great American story. Rush Limbaugh's children's story, "Rush Revere and the Brave Pilgrims" does a pitiful job of representing the Indian story, what little he includes. Worse, none has been willing to consider any positive way of articulating the cultural train wreck. They would rather leave it alone, and simply decry the actions of the professional Indian protesters who protest Indian mascots. And they like to condemn the Indian casinos. Weak white Republican conservatives let the liberals have the Indian, and make no attempt to use the Indian patriot image I have tried to create since 2001.

There is another way to interpret the Indian story, a positive way for both whites and Indians. But, there are no serious buyers. I am left as the lone voice, at least in the national media.

TBR: How do you see the role of the American Indian today? What can whites learn from Indians? Can they bury the proverbial hatchet and move forward together?

Yeagley: For those who have studied my writings at all, I have presented the Indian as the true talisman of the American spirit. Without the Indian, white America is incomplete. It lacks a land base. The Indian is that land base. Indian people have made every possible sacrifice to preserve our identity, to remain the distinct people we are. This is the lesson. Even now, white American patriotism is being moved to a legal, psychological reservation, where they can speak of American patriotism only in private, as if it is now only a dream of the past. The American flag, "Old Glory," stands for an America that no longer exists. The true patriots have already lost, and don't know it. They are already on a reservation, and can't recognize it. The Indian has set an example of the sacrifice it takes to remain a distinct people. White Americans are not willing to do that, yet, and don't even recognize the requirement, yet. I can only hope to hold the Indian up as the basic example of the price nationhood really costs.

"Conservatives do not know how to incorporate the Indian story into the great conservative narrative."

TBR: Do you think Obama has moved America forward? Are race relations better now than they were five years ago? How about the economy?

Yeagley: Obama is a clown on a large scale, representing the sinister will of the anti-Americans who put him there. He is the blackhead on the infected pustule of Democratic Communism that is ready to burst with tyranny. It's not "hope and change," but "hope to change." Hope to change America into a Communist country. That's the liberal plan, for a century now. Obama is a most negative, destructive force, in every way, in every economic value, every social value, every moral value, and every American constitutional value. He is a Communist, using his skin as a cover. America is getting exactly what it deserves for its uncontrolled pity of the Negro. Obama was elected for the very reason that he is a lying black man. Any people who are not honest at

heart love liars. The Negro element was just the door for such a liar as Obama to prance through.

TBR: What do white Americans and Indians need to do at this juncture in order to save America from its decline and to preserve the existence of their races?

Yeagley: White people need to be proud of their accomplishments. It is the white race who has created what's best in the world today. It is the Great White Throne. It took centuries to build. Of course, where there is greatness, there is great error. However, it is better to be strong, or else you will simply be controlled by whoever is stronger. That is never the preferred position in the world. It has been said that the white man's weakness is his conscience. Well, that never stopped him before. Why now? Why weakness now?

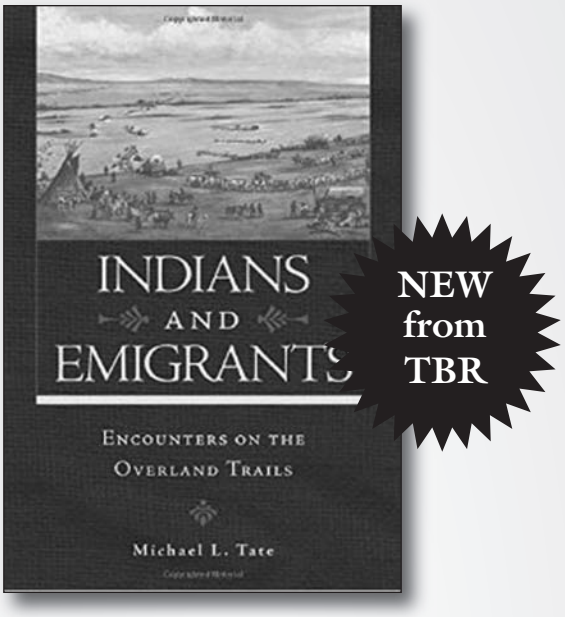
The enemy of whites is other whites. I've called them white liberals with an Oedipal complex. They are compelled to destroy the father, the country their fathers left. They deceptively present their true motives. They dissemble. They lie. They present themselves as the saviors, when they are the destroyers. They believe in coercion. Compassion by coercion is not compassion, but coercion. They are like Christianity without Christ, as though there could be such a thing.

The liberal Oedipal whites merely use the "darkies" of the world against the conservative whites. They can't otherwise win. They must deceive. They must appear to have moral superiority. They must come across as having compassion, as they use the darkies, keeping them from developing, keeping them dependent, and weak. Conservative strength doesn't sell to one who thinks he's been wronged by conservatives. This is the message of Communism to every weak soul. They teach the mantra to all the darkies and the weak: "I've been wronged! You owe me!" This is the fake moral advantage. It is a feigned cry for a false justice. It is the greatest, most satanic evil every hoisted on a populace. This is liberalism. This is Democratic Communism. This has become America. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 The Ghost Dance, also called the Ghost Dance of 1890, was a religious movement incorporated into numerous American Indian belief systems, but often seen among the plains Indians. According to the prophet Wovoka's teachings, practice of the Ghost Dance would reunite the living with the spirits of the dead and bring peace, prosperity and unity to native peoples throughout the region and also make Indian braves immune to the bullets of white soldiers.

Pete Papaherakles is a member of TBR's board of contributing editors. He is also a writer and political cartoonist for American Free Press newspaper in Washington, D.C.



Indians and Emigrants:
Encounters on the Overland Trails

In the first book to focus on relations between Indians and emigrants on the overland trails, Michael L. Tate shows that such encounters were far more often characterized by cooperation than by conflict. Having combed hundreds of unpublished sources and Indian oral traditions, Tate finds Indians and Anglo-Americans continuously trading goods and news with each other, and Indians providing various forms of assistance to overlanders. Tate admits that both sides normally followed their own best interests and ethical standards, which sometimes created distrust and even violence. But many acts of kindness by emigrants and by Indians can be attributed to simple human compassion. Not until the mid-1850s did plains tribes begin to see their independence and cultural traditions threatened by the flood of white travelers. As buffalo herds dwindled and more Indians died from diseases brought by emigrants, violent clashes between wagon trains and Indians became more frequent, and the first white-Indian wars erupted on the plains. Yet, even in the 1860s, Tate finds, friendly encounters were still the rule. Despite thousands of mutually beneficial exchanges between whites and Indians between 1840 and 1870, the image of plains Indians as the overland pioneers' worst enemies prevailed in American popular culture. In explaining the persistence of that stereotype, Tate seeks to dispel one of the West's oldest cultural misunderstandings. Softcover, 328 pages, #699, *$22* minus 10% plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit our website at www.BarnesReview.com.

Setting the Historical Record Straight on . . .

Adolf Hitler

The True Face of Marxism Revealed

It can be said with assurance that no other figure in the annals of history has been so misunderstood nor so unfairly defamed as has Adolf Hitler. From his birth to his military record to his political career to his true motives, the mainstream history of Hitler has been steeped in misconception and outright lies. Is he the most evil figure in global history—or is there something about Hitler that makes members of the global elite cower in fear? Here is chapter 6 from the work of Canadian Cassian d'Ornellas, a retired teacher who felt it was time to set the record straight on Hitler.

By Cassian d'Ornellas

Hitler was undoubtedly right when he wrote that by using Marxism the Jewish financial capitalists were inveigling the working class in order to use them for their own selfish ends, as the following account of Marxism will reveal. It was for this reason that Hitler and his followers fought them tooth and nail in the streets of Bavaria. This is what he says about the Jewish capitalists' cunning use of Marxism:

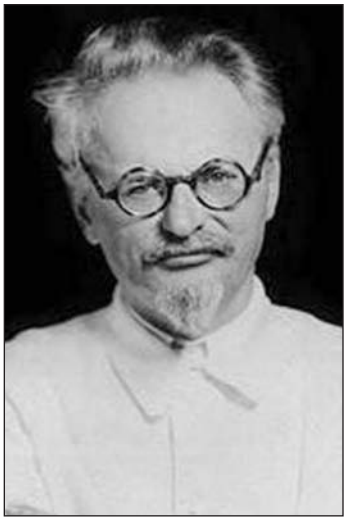
> While on the one hand he [i.e., the Jewish capitalist] organized capitalist methods of exploitation to their ultimate degree of efficiency, he curried favor with the victims of his policy and his power and in a short while became the leader of their struggle against himself. . . . When that moment arrives, then the only objective the workers will have to fight for will be the future of the Jewish people. Without knowing it, the worker is placing himself at the service of the very power against which he believes he is fighting. Apparently he is made to fight against capital and thus he is all the more easily brought to fight for capitalist interests. Outcries are systematically raised against international capital, but in reality it is against the structure of national economics that these slogans are directed. The idea is to demolish this structure and on its ruins triumphantly erect the structure of the international stock exchange.[1]

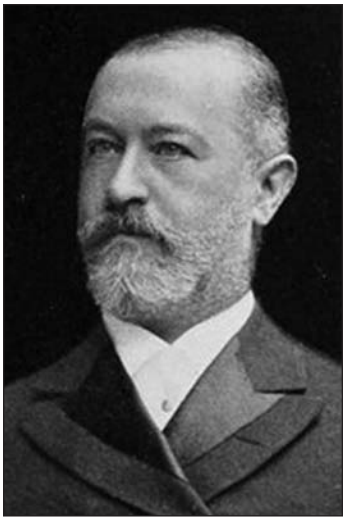
To put it briefly, the Jewish capitalists' plan is to demolish the national economic structure of a nation, such as Germany, and put in its place the structure of the international stock exchange, of which the Jews are the masters.[2] No better place was this to be seen and experienced than in Russia when Yiddish-speaking Jews, from the lower east side of New York, under the leadership of Lev Davidovich Bronshtein, alias Leon Trotsky, invaded Russia and conquered that country for the benefit of Jewish finance capitalists, who had planned, organized and financed the invaders.

These bankers included Jacob Schiff of Kuhn Loeb & Co. (a Zionist, Rothschild subsidiary, based in New York). Its directorate was as follows: Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, Guggenheim and Max Breitung—all Jewish. There is then scarcely any doubt that the Russian Revolution was worked up and launched by distinctly Jewish Zionist influences. In fact in April

SA (*Sturmabteilung* or "Storm Detachment") troopers prepare to burn the hated black, red and gold flag of the Weimar Republic in the streets of Berlin on Jan. 30, 1933. In cities across Germany, Nazi supporters engaged in street battles with Communists and other political opponents. Many Germans had no reason to suspect that the new Cabinet formed under Adolf Hitler would prove successful, since the period from May 1928 to November 1932 had seen the Reichstag dissolved four times and even more Cabinet changes. But Hitler knew one thing for sure: Communism was Germany's greatest enemy.

1922 Jacob Schiff made a public statement that thanks to his financial support the Russian Revolution was a success.[3] It is important to note the number of Jewish banking houses that were involved in the Bolshevik revolution as follows: Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is in relations with the Rheinish Westphalian Syndicate, a German-Jewish firm, the Brothers Lazard, a Jewish banking firm in Paris, the Jewish banking firm of Guenzbourg of Petrograd, Tokyo and Paris. If we remark further that the Jewish firms mentioned above are in close relations with the Jewish bank Speyer & Co. of London, New York and Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany [note, Amschel Mayer Bauer's bank was originally in Frankfurt and was named Zum Rothen Schilde (the "red shield")] as well as with the Ny Banken, a Jewish-Bolshevik concern in Stockholm, it will be apparent that the Bolshevik movement was a Jewish movement in which Jewish banking houses were the movers and shakers behind the scenes.[4] In the spring of 1917, Jacob Schiff began to commission the Zionist Trotsky to bring about the actual revolution in Russia: The New York journal *Forward*, a Bolshevik daily gazette, added also its





Top Communist leaders were never as hostile to bankers as their rhetoric suggests. The Russian Revolution was actually financed by bankers in New York and London. "Leon Trotsky" (real name Lev Bronshtein, shown at left) and "Lenin" were buddy-buddy with top capitalists such as Jacob Schiff (right), head of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.

own contribution to the same source. From Stockholm, Max Warburg, in the same way, commissioned Trotsky & Co.; they were also commissioned by the Rheinish Westphalian Syndicate, as also by another Jew, Olaf Ashberg and the Ny Banken, and also by Jovotovsky, whose daughter married Trotsky, Thus were established the relations between the Jewish multimillionaires and the Jewish proletarians. In this way, in October 1917, the Jewish capitalists, using their fellow Jews as agents and front men, like Trotsky and company, overthrew the existing government of the Russian working class and established their own dictatorship of Jewish bankers.[5]

In other words, the Marxists who were supposed to rescue the working class from their capitalist overlords were in fact the capitalists themselves, proving Hitler to be right. As events were unfolding a cartoon appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* in 1911 entitled "Dee-Lighted." It shows a group of enthusiastic Wall Street financiers, in the midst of whom stands Karl Marx, each eagerly awaiting his turn to shake hands with him. Every Russian soldier under the Soviet (Soviet being another word for Bolshevik governance) bore upon his cap the Jewish symbol of control, the five-pointed star. The same emblem replaced the double-headed eagles on the pinnacles of the Kremlin towers in Moscow.

The Secret Council of War of the Bolsheviks, Oct. 17, 1917 consisted of seven Jews and five others, and Yakov Sverdlov (Jewish) presided over it. The others included Lenin, whose origin is doubtful, although Russian authorities consider him to have been a Jew.

The power of the government was in the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, and its composition in 1918 was nine Jews and three Russians. By 1920, the government of Soviet Russia was made up as follows: Council of Commissaries (22 members, 17 Jews); Commissariat of War (43 members, 33 Jews); foreign affairs (16 members, 13 Jews); finance (30 members, 24 Jews); justice (21 members, 20 Jews); public instruction (53 members, 42 Jews); social assistance (six Jews); Commissariat of Works (eight members, seven Jews); commissaries of provinces (23 members, 21 Jews); journalists (41 members, 41 Jews).

Note how important it is to maintain control of the news. This is a universal practice within Zionist-ruled countries. In no department of government was the proportion of Jews less than 76%, and generally it was much more (The Watchman Study Group). Foreign affairs, agriculture, commerce, traffic control, food and finance were entirely under Jewish mismanagement.[6]

A widely known French journal, *L'llustration*, of Sept. 14, 1918, commented:

> When one lives in contact with the functionaries who are serving the Bolshevik government, one feature strikes the attention, which is, almost all of them are Jews. I am not at all anti-Semitic; but I must state what strikes the eye: Everywhere in Petrograd, in Moscow, in the provincial districts, in the commissariats, in the district offices, in Smolny, in the Soviets, I have met nothing but Jews and again Jews. The more one studies the revolution the more one is convinced that Bolshevism is a Jewish movement, which can be explained by the special conditions in which the Jewish people were placed in Russia.[7]

On taking control of the Russian government, these Jews, enraged with blinding hate, first murdered the czar and his family, after which they turned upon the Russian working class and slaughtered them in an unparalleled orgy of cruelty, barbarity and brutality, the likes of which have never been seen or heard of in the entire history of the world.[8]

"On taking control of the Russian government, these Jews, enraged with blinding hate, murdered the czar and his family."

While the Christian churches were destroyed and their priests slaughtered, the only religion allowed to flourish was Judaism. Anti-Semitism became a crime punishable by death.[9]

What happened in Russia was supposed to be the starting point of world revolution in which the Jewish bankers would take control of the world—lock, stock and barrel—and rule it dictatorially with an iron fist, to suit their own particular selfish ends. And those who opposed it would be slaughtered like the people of the Russian empire and Spain.

Carroll Quigley, a professor of history at Georgetown University, in his book *Tragedy and Hope* revealed how a network of financiers had worked out a plan of financial control, able to dominate the political systems of all countries, through their central banks. He named names and provided meticulous documentation. His book was suppressed, for obvious reasons.[10]

One Russian who was able to escape the slaughter was Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who informed an incredulous world in his book *The Gulag Archipelago* that 66 million ethnic Russians were massacred by the Jews between 1918 and 1957.[11]

A number of these Jewish revolutionaries under the

leadership of Moses Israelsohn, pseudonym, Rosenberg, invaded Spain to set up a reign of terror, murder and brutality in that country as well. These Rosenberg murder squads were called the "World Revolutionary Movement Purification Squads."[12]

"It was estimated that one-tenth of the population of Spain were murdered by Communist Jews."[13]

It was not until General Francisco Franco launched a counter-offensive against them, with help from Hitler, that Spain was saved from a Jewish bankers' dictatorship such as the Russian empire had become. In order to discredit Hitler and his National Socialists, they were called "Nazis." Similarly, to discredit General Franco and his Spanish nationalist fighters, they were called "fascists."[14]

This brings us to the question of Marx. Was Karl Marx a true socialist, or was he playing his part in the international bankers' scheme to establish a cohesive system of national banks across the world? This is debatable, for there is no clear-cut evidence to show that Marx is a capitalist pawn or that he is a true socialist. This author, however, is strongly inclined to believe that Marx is a true socialist, albeit an international one. But his name and his social philosophy were besmirched by the international bankers, in order to establish their central banks in those nations that did not have them, such as in the nations that comprised the former Russian empire before November 1917. During that blood-drenched episode of world history, when the international bankers invaded the Russian empire, they fraudulently used Marxism to accomplish their ultimate objective, which was to kill the czar and his family and massacre the Russian and Ukrainian populations—along with other nationalities in the empire—who dared to oppose them.

This blood-letting was done in order to set up a central banking system of their own, in the czarist-ruled nations. In other nations, such as the nations of Western Europe and the United States, with the exception of Hitler's Germany, they were able to establish their central banks by corrupting the governments. How this was achieved will be discussed in a later installment of this series. But to return to Marx, Marx wanted socialism for every nation, which clearly implies that he was the foremost enemy of the international bankers, who are the primary capitalists of the world, unmatched and without equal. Thus Marx's position is a highly laudable one, given the robbery, the killing, the brutality and barbarity of these capitalist bankers, who would stop at nothing to attain their ends. They steal the workers' wealth (the hard-earned products of their labor) in every nation in which they have ensconced themselves with their central banks. They deliberately bring about wars in order to enrich themselves even more, and in which hundreds of millions of men, women and children are killed, brutalized and maimed. Clearly, Hitler did not see Marx's genuine socialism, or he might have had a different view of him. If Marx was a Jew, then he was a very rare breed of Jew, indeed, in that he was against usury.

It should be pointed out that Adam Smith's system of free enterprise, which he describes in his *Wealth of Nations*, is not the same as the capitalism of the bankers. Let us make no mistake about that. Adam Smith's free-enterprise system is based on healthy competition in which those who are unable to compete for the consumer's dollar—because they cannot provide the consumer with what he wants—will go out of business. In Smith's economic system, the worker-consumer becomes the beneficiary of the system. But the bankers' capitalism, known as the money trust in America, is a virtual monopoly over the monetary system of a nation in which the bankers are allowed to create money out of nothing in order to enrich themselves at the expense of the real producers of wealth—the workers. If you and I were to create money to obtain whatever we desire, the way the bankers do, we would be called counterfeiters and would be clapped behind bars before we could blink an eye. Yet these criminal bankers are allowed to do so and get away with it. Hitler knew this and fought to end this system. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Mein Kampf*, *op. cit.*, 202.

2 *Ibid.*

3 "Bolshevism and Judaism," from the *British Guardian* of February 13, 1925, consisting of some extracts from the Official Report of the U.S. Army Staff, 2nd Bureau. (Compiled by the Official American Services, transmitted to the United States of America by the U.S. ambassador to the French Republic.)

4 *Ibid.*

5 *Ibid.*

6 A.S. Leese, *Bolshevism Is Jewish*, Watchman Bible Study Group, e-book.

7 Mullins, Eustace, *The Secret Holocaust: The Real Holocaust Was a Christian Holocaust by Jews of Sixty-Six Million, Mostly Christians*, Rense.com.

8 Leese, *op. cit.*

9 *Ibid.*

10 Griffin, G. Edward, *The Creature From Jekyll Island*, *op. cit.*, 213. Note: Tragedy & Hope is available from TBR Book Club for $40 minus 10% for subscribers (softcover, 1,348 pages, #37).

11 Mullins, *The Secret Holocaust*, *op. cit.*, 16.

12 *Ibid.*, 17.

13 *Ibid.*

14 *Ibid.*

Cassian d'Ornellas, a Canadian, is a retired biology teacher who has compiled a politically incorrect study on the life of Adolf Hitler. TBR is serializing these writings in this and other issues.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UNDERSTANDING HITLER

For some time now I have been reading your articles about Hitler and gaining a totally new understanding. Contrary to what I've believed over the years, I've developed a respect for his intellect, his reasons for his actions, his respect of women, and the respect of many towards him. Those stories having him wild-eyed and raving, chewing the legs of chairs went out the window!

Yesterday I was re-reading Victor Thorn's *The New World Order Exposed*. Thorn depicts Hitler as a drug addict with bizarre sexual appetites—"a reincarnated black magician who obsessed over women defecating and urinating on him" and "one begins to see what a truly deranged and twisted little man he really was." Victor Thorn has been one of my favorite authors. However, this re-reading has stopped me dead in my tracks. His picture is totally at odds with what I've read in THE BARNES REVIEW. I would very much appreciate a word to give me the honest picture. Thank you.

SHAWN ANDERSON
Hawaii

(Thanks for your letter. Victor is an excellent researcher. but many people—even one as astute as Victor—have been misled about Hitler. At TBR, we do not demand that all of our writers march in lockstep on all issues. We stick by our portrayal of Adolf Hitler and assure you, we are right.—Ed.)

HINDENBURG DISASTER

Your *Hindenburg* article brought back many memories. May 1937—I was 11 months old and while out with Mom and my 4-year-old sister in Karl Schwurze Park by the East River in Manhattan, N.Y., there appeared the *Hindenburg*! Beautiful, "floating." It made a turn, so smooth, silent, gone. Soon after, a lightning storm appeared from the west and Willie, my sister, cried out "der arme *Hindenburg*" (poor *Hindenburg*). We rushed home. Your very interesting article proved otherwise. Thank you for all your revealing, provocative, historical articles! P.S. Lightning did not bring down *Hindenburg*.

ELEANOR
California

MYSTERIOUS MEGALITHS

I would like to start by saying that TBR is by far the best magazine I've laid my hands on. I am a new subscriber and if you continue to publish material such as you do, I will one day be an old subscriber.

I am writing in regard to the *Mysterious Megaliths of New England* pamphlet I also received. I thoroughly enjoyed that as well. I would like to bring to your attention, however, that the website, "America's Stonehenge," as well as the historical site itself, do not attribute the site's origins to a people of European descent. Rather the website adamantly insists that the site was built by American Indians.

I took it upon myself to write to them and share my opinions, which are more or less based on historical and archaeological fact, in the hopes that they may change what it is they are falsely teaching and all to no avail. I was basically told that regardless of any evidence brought to the table, they were sticking to their "theory."

Maybe you could inform your readers of the falsity this website is portraying. I would hate to see anyone misled.

JOSH FRASER
New Hampshire

ROTHSCHILD MACHINATIONS

In Stephen Goodson's article "Murdering the Czars: The Rothschild Connection," TBR September/October 2014 on page 34. Speaking of the Rothschilds, Goodson says, "Since their seizure of control of the Bank of England after the Battle of Waterloo, on June 18, 1815. . . ." This statement is only partially correct. Yes, the Rothschilds did gain control of the bank, but they didn't seize it, they got it based on a negotiation. Also the year was 1875 not 1815. Benjamin Disraeli was prime minister then and skillful support by the Rothschilds helped put him there. At that time, Russia started to flex its muscles by sending segments of its navy into the eastern cusp of the Mediterranean and began intimidating England's lucrative trading centers. This had to be stopped. England controlled the western end of the sea with Gibraltar. Now they felt it strategically imperative to control the eastern end as well. That meant the Suez Canal.

Construction of the canal started in 1859 by the French and the Universal Company of the Maritime Suez Canal was formed with Egypt being the major stockholder. Completion was in 1869 and, in spite of the revenues coming in, Egypt was still an economic "basket case." Finding this out, Disraeli went to Egypt and asked their monarch what he would be willing to sell his majority stock for. He was told 4 million English pounds. At that time the Bank of England's cupboard was still bare from the Crimean War 20 years earlier. So Disraeli approached benefactor Lord Rothschild and explained the critical need for the loan. When Lord Rothschild asked Disraeli what security he would offer for a loan this size, Disraeli replied, "I offer you the British government as security." And at that point Lord Rothschild shook Disraeli's hand and said, "This deal is done." At that point the Bank of England was in Rothschild hands.

This segment appeared on PBS by English TV from "The Life of Disraeli." Rest assured the English research team for this program had correct information.

As said earlier, this was 1875 and now Horatio Kitchener's expeditions in the Sudan were covered as well as Cecil Rhodes's ventures in South Africa. However, the big prize was after the Boer War. Lord Oppenheimer, an agent for Rothschild interests, seized total control of the lucrative gold and diamond mines.

There is no question that there wouldn't have been a Boer War without Rothschild control of the Bank of England.

JIM ADAMS
Ohio

CORRUPT GOVERNMENT

Johann Breyer, 89, has been arrested in Pennsylvania and accused of being a Nazi criminal at Auschwitz where it is alleged he aided in the killing of thousands of Jews. He has denied he had anything to do with the alleged deaths. Breyer is innocent and so was I when, in 1962, while serving in the U.S. Air Force, I was kidnapped and tortured by Air Force OSI agents when I was 25 years old and stationed in Ohio. The Air Force accused me of being a Castro agent. The over 1,000 pages of secret Air Force documents obtained by my lawyers in 1986

proved I was innocent and also proved the untold number of violations and abuses committed by the Air Force OSI against me, my wife and two small children.

The Air Force OSI developed plans to have my wife and children injected with a substance that would make them very sick and force their hospitalization. From what I have uncovered in released documents, the base hospital personnel agreed to cooperate. Ask yourselves who are the real criminals? The world is told, time and again, we are the good guys. Really? At that time—1962—there were several plans to invade Cuba, but the U.S. needed an excuse. Government agents tried to recruit me to wear a Castro army uniform. They would take me to Guantanamo U.S. Navy Base in Cuba, sacrifice (murder) a few American sailors, and then invade Cuba. I refused to participate. The rest is history. After all, we are all the good guys.

Parmenio A. Iglesias
Texas

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF NORWAY

My best to you for a fine magazine. Your article published in the May/June 2014 issue of The Barnes Review regarding Norwegian writer Knut Hamsun was especially interesting to me. The article writer states one of the reasons Terboven, the German dictator of Norway, instituted harsh measures against the people was due to the Norwegian underground movement "which was being supervised, financed and supported on a huge scale by the British Special Operations Executive." While I do not doubt they were involved, the reality was the Germans feared another British invasion after their first invasion fiasco in 1940. The measures against the people of Norway were very wrong and had an unintended effect: It hardened opposition to the occupiers. All governments make this typical mistake over and over again in history.

My father, Knut Hesstvedt, became district commander in the Gjoevik Area of Norway during the occupation. It is true that British operatives did parachute many tons of weapons to the Norgen Hjemmefronten as the underground was properly called. The purpose in arming the Hjemmefronten was to expel the Germans. The British also had secret ambitions to invade Norway and Sweden to "save them from the Germans." The war ended before anything could be carried out. The British were so impressed with my father's organizational work that in 1950 he was awarded King George V's Medal for Courage in the Cause for Freedom. That is the highest award a British monarch can give a foreigner. The British consul bestowed the award on him at the Los Angeles Beverly-Wilshire Hotel on Nov. 22, 1950 along with one other Norwegian. I have the documents and newspaper articles that prove it, and my father's medal as well, which I have kept as a memento. It is important to note that these men were not under the thumb of the British, were not paid by the British in any way, spent their own money, risked their own lives, scavenged their own clothes and food, loaned money to the nonexistent Norwegian government that never was repaid and did so not because they liked the British and hated the Germans, but because they did not like being invaded and abused by any foreign power.

Knut Hesstvedt was the owner of a large ladies clothing store in Oslo before the war and immigrated to the U.S. in 1949.

Harald Hesstvedt
Idaho

MY FREEMASONIC EXPERIENCE

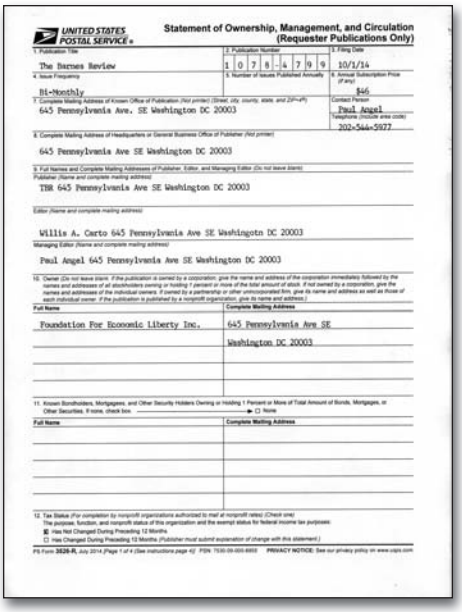
My husband joined the Masonic order because his grandfather was one. The night after his initiation he said, "Wow! They said if I ever told anyone about my experience they would slit my throat ear to ear." Later I joined the Eastern Star. Each night as I sat in the great hall the emblem of a star was paramount. As I studied history and the ways of the world, I realized it wasn't a Christian organization. I could no longer participate with a clear conscience.

After my husband died, my son decided to follow his father and join. When, in initiation, he was required to drink "blood" (wine) from a skull, he looked at a friend who was also joining. My son said, "What are we doing here?"

Afterward the fellow Masons accused him and me of destroying their lodge. As far as I know the building stands empty.

Please continue to educate the people. I admit I've often asked God why I have to be so informed while others aren't and don't know it. For 60 years I've continued to search for truth. At 90 I still do!

Nellie O'Connor
Washington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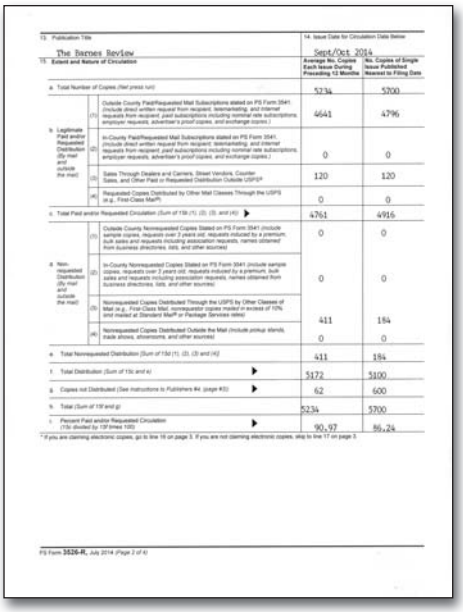
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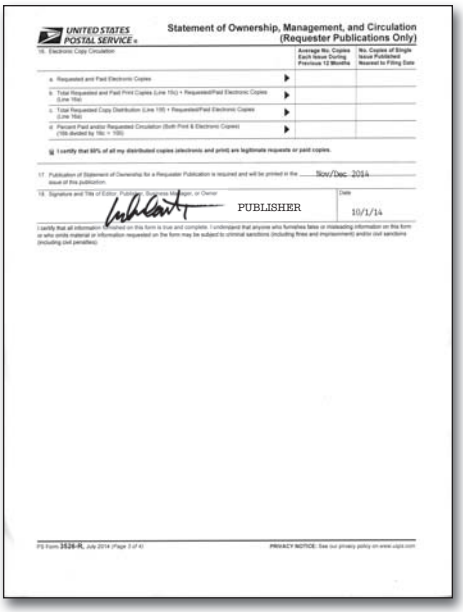
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